The Bombay Gazette.

No 9824—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, MAY 17, 1880.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

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First insertion	Rs. 0
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A line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines. All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4 „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free to India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy .....As. 4.

Domestic occurrences, each—two rupees.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CULNA, 2,027 Tons, on THURSDAY, 20th May, 1880, at 3 P. M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Cocconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, Portcare called at in the foregoing or any order.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, on TUESDAY, 18th May, at 4 p m, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "UMBALLA," 840 Tons, on SATURDAY 22nd May, 1880, at 10 a.m.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on MONDAY, 31st May, 1880. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered, as the Abyssinia connects at Delagoa Bay with Messrs. Donald Currie and Co.'s Line of Steamers to Natal and the Cape.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 14th May 1880. Agents.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

THE Co.'s new Passenger Steamer VORWAERTS, 1,817 Tons Net Register, 450 H. P., Captain G. Mansio, will be despatched as above positively on the 20th May, 1880.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.		2nd Class.		Deck.	
To Trieste	Rs. 400	....	Rs. 280	....	Rs. 140	0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	....	295	....	143	0
To Port Said	320	....	255	....	131	0
To Suez	300	....	240	....	123	0
To Aden	170	....	130	....	66	8

The following Steamers will also be despatched from Bombay to Trieste on the undermentioned dates :—

S. S. CALIPSO, Captain G. Mettel, to sail on or about the 18th May 1880.

S. S. TIMAVO, Captain A. Sopranich, to sail on or about the 5th June 1880.

S. S. CASTORE, Captain G. Manorcich, to sail on or about the 20th June 1880.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

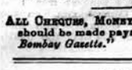
INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, apply to

J. JANNI, Agent,
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 27, 1880.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO CONSTANTINOPLE AND ODESSA VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.



THE Company's Passenger Steamer AURORA, 1,319 Tons Net Register, 400 H. P., Captain G. Sagorich, will be despatched as above on or about the 1st June 1880.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.		2nd Class.		Deck.	
To Constantinople	Rs. 400	.....	Rs. 280	.....	Rs. 140	0
To Odessa	„ 450	.....	„ 300	.....	„ 150	0
To Port Said	„ 320	.....	„ 255	.....	„ 131	0
To Suez	„ 300	.....	„ 240	.....	„ 122	0
To Aden	„ 170	.....	„ 130	.....	„ 66	8

THROUGH TICKETS FROM CONSTANTINOPLE TO VIENNA AND PARIS VIA VARNA AND THE DANUBE can be obtained at the Co.'s office at Constantinople.

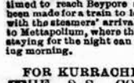
No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company, Limited, Marine Branch.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c, &c, apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 27, 1880.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. E. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 320	.....	Rs. 160	.....	Rs. 80	
Suez	360	.....	220	.....	90	
Port Said	380	.....	240	.....	90	
Messina	500	.....	340	.....	140	
Naples	500	.....	340	.....	140	
Leghorn	500	.....	340	.....	140	
Genoa	500	.....	340	.....	140	
Marseilles	520	.....	380	.....	140	

Including Wine. Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—
INDIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st June, 1880.
SINGAPORE, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st July 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation : and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from NAPLES to LONDON, are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can now be booked at through rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

F. MURAGLIA,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Joint Acting Agents, Rubattino S. N. Company,
No. 3, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 23rd March 1880.

HALL LINE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT MALTA.

FARE TO MALTA.....Rs. 400.
„ LIVERPOOL.....„ 500.

THE following sailings have been arranged from Bombay :—

	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1880.
S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE	2900	300	J. Verril	19th May.
S. S. RYDAL HALL	2709	400	O. Lloyd	18th June.
S. S. SPEKE HALL	2709	400	W. Brand	31st July.

These fast steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, handbooks, or for any other information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
SUMATRA	2698	450	R. F. Briscoe	22nd May.
KARNAK	2021	450	R. J. Baker	29th do.
LOMBARDY	2723	450	W. B. Hall	5th June.
NIZAM	2725	450	G. W. Brady	12th do.
TEHERAN	2859	400	E. Stewart	19th do.
INDUS	3468	600	S. D. Shallard	26th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For passage, &c., apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 30th April 1880. Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
MIRZAPORE	3687	600	A. Parish	21st May.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 30th April 1880. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	21st May.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 30th April 1880. Superintendent.

MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.

SPECIAL FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS, available for SIX MONTHS, will be issued to passengers visiting the Exhibition by the steamer of the 4th June and subsequent fortnightly steamers, at the REDUCED FARE of RUPEES SIX HUNDRED.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 24th March 1880.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

THE S. S. CLAN LAMONT, 2,100 Tons, 250 H. P., will sail from BOMBAY for LIVERPOOL direct, on SATURDAY, 29th May.

The Clan Line Steamers were all quite recently built on the Clyde, and are expressly arranged for Indian Passenger Trade, all the Cabins being on Deck. The Clan Lamont has only Saloon accommodation.

Fare to Suez .....Rs. 300
Do. Liverpool.....„ 450

For plans, hand books of information, or other particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.
Forbes Street, Bombay.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.
CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following STEAMERS will be despatched for the above port :—

	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	
TRENTHAM HALL	J. C. Shaw	2,100	300	June 3rd.
WISTOW HALL	T. Collin..	2,700	400	July 5th.

FARE TO MALTA .....Rs. 400
„ TO LIVERPOOL.....„ 500

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE
OF
TRANSATLANTIC, PENINSULAR, MEDITERRANEAN AND INDIAN STEAMSHIPS.

INDIAN SERVICE.

THE following sailings have been arranged from Bombay :—
TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Commanders.	Tons.	H. P.	Nominal.
S. S. SIDONIAN	McFee	1235	200	29th May.
S. S. BRITANNIA	R Hutchison	3080	500	30th do.
S. S. OLYMPIA	J. Craig	2050	424	17th July.

The Sidonian has not Passenger accommodation.

FOR MARSEILLES.

S. ALEXANDRIA	A. Lindquister	1629	424	15th May.

FOR NAPLES AND LIVERPOOL.

S. S. INDIA	Geo. H. Read	2289	500	12th June.

These Steamers have been specially fitted for the Indian Trade, and have accommodation for a large number of Saloon Passengers.

Each steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

Fare through to New York	Rs. 600
„ „ „ Liverpool	„ 500
„ „ „ Marseilles and Genoa	„ 450
„ „ „ Naples	„ 400

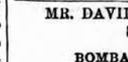
For plans, handbooks of information, and for any further information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

N.B.—The New York passages are booked in connection with the Company's Atlantic Mail Service either from Greenock or from London.

There are weekly sailings from either place.

MR. DAVID McIVER'S LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE following sailings have been arranged from Bombay :—

	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	nom.
S.S. THESSALY	F. Harbord.	1,925	200	on 5th June.

FARE .....Rs. 400.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 23rd March 1880.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

MESSRS. PAPAYANNI and Company's Steamers will be despatched as under.

	Tons.	H.P.	
ARCADIA	1,885	230	about 15th May.
THESSALIA	1,887	200	„ 26th May.

These Steamers have comfortable accommodation for about twenty First Class Passengers. Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Graham's Buildings, 26th April 188

ANCHOR LINE.

S. S. ITALIA,
CAPTAIN S. KNOX,
2,345 Tons, 424 H. P.

WILL sail on 29th instant for LIVERPOOL DIRECT. Apply for terms of passage to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Graham's Building, 15th May 1880.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.

FIRE—LIFE—ANNUITIES.

ANNUAL INCOME	£553,906
FUNDS IN HAND	£926,044
CLAIMS PAID	£2,740,597

Policies issued and claims paid by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents for Western India.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

DINNER SERVICES.

BEST STONEWARE, BLUE LINE.

TREACHER & COMPANY (LIMITED) have received direct from a LEADING STAFFORDSHIRE POTTERY large supplies of this favourite pattern, an inspection of which they respectfully solicit.

			Cash Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
12	10 inch	Meat Plates	4	8	5	0
12	10 „	Soup do.	4	8	5	0
12	10 „	Hot Water Plates	24	0	27	0
12	8 „	Pudding do.	4	0	4	8
12	6 „	Cheese do.	3	0	3	8
1	18 „	Well Gravy Dish	7	8	8	8
1	20 „	Flat Dish	6	0	6	12
1	18 „	do.	4	0	4	8
1	16 „	do.	3	0	3	0
1	14 „	do.	2	4	2	8
2	12 „	do.	3	0	3	0
2	10 „	do.	2	4	2	8
1	16 „	Fish Drainer	3	0	3	8
1	9 „	Pie Dish	1	0	1	0
1	11 „	do.	1	8	1	12
1		Covered Soup Tureen and Stand.	9	0	10	0
2		do. Sauce do.	4	8	5	0
2		Vegetable Dishes	5	4	6	0
2		Side Dishes and Warmers	16	0	18	0
1		Salad Bowl	2	8	2	12
		Full Set as above	110	12	125	0

The above with gilt handles to covered Dishes
At an additional cost of
Cash Rs. 20-12; Credit 23.

USEFUL EXTRA PIECES.

	Cash Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
1 Cheese Dish without cover	2	4	2	8
1 Pair Steak Dishes and Warmers	16	0	18	0

TREACHER & CO. (LIMITED).
SHOW ROOMS.
FORT ESTABLISHMENT.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

URBS *PRIMA* IN INDIS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE.....DAVE CARSON.
STAGE MANAGER.....JOSEPH ARTHUR.
MUSICAL DIRECTOR.....CHAS. MERRILEES.
ACTING MANAGER.....J. B. FERRELL.

CONTINUED SUCCESS
OF
DAVE CARSON & MISS CLARA STANLEY'S
COMBINED OPERA COMPANY.

THE COOLEST RESORT IN THE CITY !
CHEAP ADMISSION !!
AND
SPARKLING ENTERTAINMENTS !!!

THIS EVENING,
MONDAY, MAY 17TH, 1880,
CHAS. LECOCQ'S CHARMING OPERA BOUFFE
GIROFLE-GIROFLA
WILL BE PRESENTED
BY THE FULL STRENGTH OF THE
COMBINED COMPANIES.
NEW DRESSES!
SPLENDID SCENERY !!
CHARMING MUSIC !!!

PROGRAMME.
AT 8-45.

OVERTURE .....ORCHESTRA

Madame Carson will preside at the Pianoforte.

AT 9 O'CLOCK.
CASH. LECOCQ'S OPERA BOUFFE
GIROFLE-GIROFLA.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

GIROFLE-GIROFLA (Twin Daughters of Bolero and Aurore)	Miss CLARA STANLEY.
Aurore (Wife of Bolero)	Miss Bertha Hoctor.
Don Bolero D'alcaranas (Governor of Spanish Province)	Mr. J. Rollings.
Marasquin (betrothed to Girofle)	Mr. F. Ferrani.
Mourzouk (Chief of the Moors, betrothed to Girofla)	Mr. H. Oakley.
Paquita (Attendant of Girofle and Girofla)	Miss Lily Hedderwick.
Pedro (a Page in love with Paquita)	Miss Lizzie Wilson.
Fernand, Guzman, Philip, (Cousins of Girofla)	Mr. J. Devono. Mr. H. Martin. Mr. B. Franklin.

Pirates, Moors, Bridesmaids, Pages, &c.

SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY.

ACT FIRST :
GARDENS OF BOLERO'S PALACE.
ACT SECOND :
A MOORISH SALOON IN BOLERO'S PALACE.
ACT THIRD :
THE SUMMER PAVILION OF BOLERO'S MANSION.

THE OPERAS PRODUCED DURING THE SEASON WILL BE UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
Miss B. HOCTOR.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Stage Box to admit 8	Rs. 24
Private Box to admit 4	„ 12
Orchestra Stall	„ 3
Stall	„ 2
Pit	„ 1
Back Seat	8 As.

Boxes and Orchestra Stalls can be reserved at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co's.

Doors open at 8-15. Performance begins at 9. Carriages may be ordered at 11-15.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 19TH, 1880.
GRAND BENEFIT TO
Mr. JOSEPH ARTHUR.
FIRST NIGHT OF
MINSTRELSY, NOVELTY, AND OPERA.

Caricature Photographs of "Dave Carson at Home," by Bousseton, 59, Rue St. Lazare, Paris, may be had of the Doorkeepers and Ushers. Price 8 Annas, Cash.

NOTICE.

ON and after date the Price of AMERICAN ICE will be ONE-HALF ANNA per lb.,
Or Rs. 70 per ton.

TUDOR COMPANY.

MATHERAN.

THE only good BUNGALOW known as Hill House. It has the best position, and lately put in thorough repairs. Rent Rs. 300. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

RED HOUSE for Rs. 125.—Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

PERSONAL STATEMENT OF
RELIGIOUS BELIEF,
BY
G. C. WHITWORTH.
PRICE Annas 8 ; by Post Annas 10.

COOPER AND COMPANY,
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 628 of 1877.

BHASKER MANICKJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo, residing in Second Carpenter Street, outside the Fort...Plaintiff.
vs.
MOOTHABHOY PUNDHURREENATH, the Heir and legal Representative of the late PUNDHURREENATH SAKHARAM, deceased, being an Infant of the age sixteen years by Rackmabai, Widow, his Guardian aditem, and the said Rackmabai, Widow of the said PUNDHURREENATH SAKHARAM, DINNANATH SAKHARAM, and DWARKANATH SAKHARAM, all of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, residing in House No. 81, situate at Thakoordwar Road, commonly called Moogbhat, out side the Fort .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the DECREE made in the above Suit, and bearing date the 3rd day of May 1878, the following Immoveable Property will be sold, by Public Auction, in one Lot, before Charles Edward Fox, Esquire, Commissioner of this Honorable Court at his office in Court House, on Wednesday, the 9th day of June 1880, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon

ALL the ESTATE and INTEREST of the above named Plaintiff, Bhasker Manickjee, and of the above-named Defendants, Moothabhoy Pundhurreenath, Rackmabai, Widow of Pundhurreenath Sakharam, Dinnanath Sakharam, and Dwarkanath Sakharam, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of Ground, being portion of the Oart called Moogbhat, with dwelling-houses or chawls and well or tank and premises standing thereon, situate on the North side of Thakoordwar Lane, in the Sub-district of Fort, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three hundred and fifty-two square yards and four-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 142, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Nos. 96 and 98, and bounded as follows : on or towards the North partly by the chawl of Dinnanath Sakharam and Dwarkanath Sakharam, and partly by the Temple of Shree Witthoba and vacant ground belonging to the said Pandhurreenath Sakharamjee, on or towards the South by the said Thakoordwar Lane, on or towards the East by the Oart of Wedlaram Mohuljee, and on or towards the West partly by the passage of the said Moogbhat Oart, and partly by the vacant ground appertaining to the said Temple ; and which said land and premises were formerly in the possession of the said defendants, Dinnanath Sakharam and Dwarkanath Sakharam, or their tenants, and now in the possession of the Plaintiff or his tenants.

For furthur particulars and Conditions of Sale application may be made at the Office of the Commissioner and at the Office of Messrs. Hinsligton, Hore, Conroy, and Brown, Attornies for the Plaintiff, No. 22, Apollo Street, Bombay.—Dated this 23rd day of April 1880.

CHAS. E. FOX,
Commissioner.

SPORTING AMMUNITION.

CAPS,	SHOT.
CARTRIDGES.	WADDING.
POWDER.	SUNDRIES.

NEW MATERIALS AND APPLIANCES.
Of every description
IMPORTED, ON INTRODUCTION TO HOME USE.
Detailed priced Catalogue on application.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)

TREACHER & Co.'s LIME-ADE.

A DELICIOUS Carbonated preparation of the MONTSERRAT LIME FRUIT JUICE, an antiscorbutic, blood-purifying drink of superior character, ranking, as a companion to our much admired Ginger Ale. It is cooling and refreshing at all times healthful and suited to the present season, and being of full citricity and flavour, is palatable and agreeable both as a medicinal agent and as a beverage.

Cash Rs. 1-8 per doz. (bottles extra).

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)

SOUTH-WEST MONSOON, 1880.

SPECIAL IMPORTATIONS.

ANTICIPATING the REQUIREMENTS of MOFUSSIL CONSTITUENTS who, through the difficulty of communication with Bombay during the Monsoon, are compelled to lay in SUPPLIES IN ADVANCE, the Company are landing by each Mail large supplies of—

BACON, BUTTER, CHEESE, AND HAM.
FISH, SOUPS, AND MEAT EXTRACTS.
FRESH MEATS, GAME, AND POULTRY.
PATES, POTTED MEATS AND YORKSHIRE PIES.
SAUSAGES, TONGUES, AND PIGS' CHEEKS.
PRESERVED VEGETABLES, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN.
CRYSTALLIZED, PRESERVED, DRIED AND TART FRUITS.
BON BONS, FANCY CHOCOLATES, AND FANCY BISCUITS,
JAMS, MARMALADES, FRUIT AND BOTTLED JELLIES.
PICKLES, SAUCES, AND INDIAN CONDIMENTS.
MUSTARDS, SALT, VINEGARS, OLIVES, AND SALAD OILS.
CHOICE INDIAN TEAS.
COFFEES, COCOAS, AND CHOCOLATES.
ARROWROOTS, MACCARONI, TAPIOCA, &c., &c.
CORN FLOURS, ISINGLASS AND GELATINE.
INFANTS', INVALIDS', AND DIETETIC FOODS.
CONDENSED ANGLO-SWISS MILK.
CRYSTALLIZED LOAF SUGARS.
PEELS, SPICES, ESSENCES, AND HERBS.
CANDLES, SOAPS, AND ALL HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.

These are imported from the most renowned EUROPEAN HOUSES, and are of the same high class, which enables the management to assert their superiority to those usually offered in the Bombay Market (frequently the refuse of Bazaar auctions) and to confidently GUARANTEE their quality and freshness.

DETAILED PRICED LISTS FREE UPON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,

WINE MERCHANTS, ITALIAN WAREHOUSEMEN AND GENERAL PURVEYORS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

J. NEUBERG'S INDIAN CIGAR FACTORY.

NEW CROP! FRESH STOCK!
OF
CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

Manufactured of Choicest Trichinopoly and Dindigul Tobacco, personally selected from the NEW SEASON'S CROP, to the high class quality of which he would respectfully draw the special attention of SMOKERS.

The different Brands held in stock are all *specialities*, of superb finish, and GUARANTEED quality, and Mr. Neuberg is confident that they will meet that approval from connoisseurs he has always studied to indulge.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

FIRST CLASS WATCHES MANUFACTURED BY

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

WATCHES FOR GENTLEMEN.

Gold Hunting Keyless Lever Watches, with compensation balance, 4 plates, 10 holes jewelled, finest quality	Rs. 375
Ditto Gold, semi-hunting ditto	350
Ditto do. crystal-faced	325 and 350
Ditto do. second quality	280
Gold Watches, not keyless	from 150 to 250

A fine stock of gold clock watches, chronographs, centre seconds, repeaters and perpetual calendar watches from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,500.

WATCHES FOR LADIES.

Gold & Hunting Keyless Lever Watches, in plain, engine turned, or richly engraved cases	Rs. 185 to 360
Gold crystal-faced Keyless Lever Watches, with compensation balance	from 180 to 200
Gold Watches, cheaper description, [not keyless,] open faced, & hunting and hunting	„ 60 to 130
Ladies Watches, set with diamonds, enamelled, or richly chased cases, suitable for presents	„ 100 to 300

SHIKAR WATCHES.

We make a really good useful watch in aluminium case at Rs. 25, ditto superior quality Rs. 35 and Rs. 40 The higher qualities have a patent lever escapement and are extra jewelled and we can recommend them with every confidence to those of our patrons requiring a thoroughly serviceable watch for rough usage. We guarantee the above watches to last for 15 years.

INTIMATION.

We have lately added an important branch to our business, viz., manufacturing on our premises gold chains and swellery of pure Indian gold, by skilled European workmen, therefore giving the fine finish of Western workmanship, better value in gold, and saving the heavy loss by exchange, duty, &c., which have to be charged on articles of this description imported from Europe. Our prices for this description of goods will be found lower than any firm in India.

C. MARCKS & CO.,

4, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.
TRAVELLING AGENT :—Mr. E. J. BRANDON.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR.

THE LARGEST AND CHOICEST ASSORTMENTS OF ALL CLASSES OF GOODS, AT THE LOWEST PRICES,

CAN ONLY BE OBTAINED AT THE

CASH BAZAAR,

CRAWFORD MARKET,

ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD.

ENTIRE IRON FRAMED PIANOS.

THE ONLY RELIABLE FOR INDIA.
See Illustrated Priced Catalogue.
SOUNDY AND COMPANY, MUSIC SALOONS, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK-MERCER, AND LADIES' OUTFITTER

STOCKINGETTE,

FOR JERSEY COSTUMES.

POMPADOUR SATEEN.
POMPADOUR FLANNEL.
POMPADOUR FOULARD.
POMPADOUR VELVET.
POMPADOUR SUNSHADES.

BLACK SILK GLOVES.....Rs. 2-0 per pair.
COLOURED SILK GLOVES .....„ 1-8 per pair.

MRS. LAKE,

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

THE PRIZE COCOA OF THE DAY
IS
DELACRE'S PURE SOLUBLE COCOA.

MORE economical and of finer flavour than any other Cocoa extant.

In Tins ½ lb. 12 As., ¼ lb. As. 1-8, 1 lb. Rs. 3.

AGENTS.
D. S. KEMP & CO.,
BOMBAY.

RAIN GAUGES.

NO time should now be lost in placing these important Instruments as an early Monsoon is anticipated by many observers. We recommend the following which are constructed for the heavy rainfalls of this country, holding up to 9 inches, and may be relied upon as accurate.

Rain Gauge consisting of—
Turned Brass Rimmed Funnel.
Japanned Tin Cylinder with Inspection Slit.
Receiving Bottle.
Graduated Glass Measure.

Rs. 12.
D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S
AERATED WATERS.

SODA, POTASH, LEMON,
AND
PRIME GINGER ALE,

IN perfection, free from every trace of metallic contamination, and purified by a most perfect system of filtration through Charcoal. While all the following Waters are of a generally superior character, almost each has some feature which stamps it with special excellence :—

	Per doz. Rs. a.
SODA WATER.—This possesses in a high degree the pungency without the rough acidity of the Carbonic Dioxide Gas, and with its high effervescent power and brilliant transparency may be taken as a type of what Soda Water should be	0 12
AERATED WATER.—Has all the pungency and rough Acid flavor of the Gas, and is specially adapted for mixing with light wines, syrups, &c..	0 12
TONIC WATER.—The celebrated Quinice Beverage, Flavoured with the flowers of the Bigarade Orange, has a delicacy of its own far superior to that of any other Tonic Water	1 0
AROMATIC GINGERALE.—This delightful Drink is a real acquisition to the dinner table. We contend that it is superior to that of every other maker. It is non-alcoholic	1 8
LEMONADE.—Possesses a pure Lemon Flavour, and is warranted not to ferment	1 0
GINGERADE.—A time-honoured pungent Beverage and a good functional stimulant	1 0
POGSON'S RESTORATIVE WATER.—Contains Iron and Phosphates, much recommended for exhaustion caused by overwork	1 0
POTASH WATER.—A Medicinal Water of great value to all who are liable to secretions of an Acid or irritating nature	0 12
MEDICINAL SODA WATER.—Of the strength prescribed in the British Pharmacopœia	1 0
LITHIA WATER.—A valuable beverage when taken under medical advice	1 8
SELTZER WATER.—Equal to the fresh produce of the spring	1 0
Bottles Charged Extra	2 0

Consumers of Aerated Waters are recommended to Cool the Beverages before opening, or Open and decant gently on to ice. Thus only can the pungency be preserved.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

DRAPERY DEPARTMENT.

Silks, Satins, Velvets.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 15.

Consols in London yesterday were quoted at 99¼, or an advance of ⅛, French Rentes Fcs. 118¾, unchanged.

The announcement of a new Indian Loan appears to have had more effect at home than it has done here, as a decline of ⅛ has taken place in Four per cents. and 1 per cent. in the Four-and-a-half per cent. Loan.

Money is unchanged, the rate of discount for 6 months' sight Indian Bills being still quoted equal to the Bank rate.

In the London General Produce markets, Mid. Plantation Cylon Coffee is still quoted at 91s. per cwt. but good ordinary native is 2s. per cwt. cheaper. Mysore is unchanged at 71s. per cwt. Cocoanut Oil is cheaper, Cylon showing a decline of 10s. and Cochin of £1 per ton. In Copper a further decline of 10s. per ton is reported.

In Manchester the Piece Goods market yesterday was steady at Tuesday's quotations. The Cotton market was also steadier, but prices showed no improvement on the spot. To arrive, however, Americans were rather dearer, L. M. Uplands for July-August delivery being quoted at 6 11-16d. and September-October delivery at 6 21-32d. per lb. The Liverpool market has been closed to-day for the Whitsuntide holidays and will not reopen until Wednesday next.

The following is our usual weekly comparison of the position of the staple, from which it will be seen that there is an increase of 20,000 bales in the quantity of American afloat and of 10,000 bales in East Indian. The total visible supply as telegraphed is evidently incorrect, as it shows an increase of 280,000 bales for the week.

	1880.	1879.	1878.
Total supply of all kinds.	2,480,000	1,939,240	2,297,390
„ „ „ Surats	510,000	383,310	351,600
Stock in Liverpool.....	697,000	565,570	882,610
„ London	41,000	45,150	9,380
American Afloat.....	210,000	180,000	203,000
E. Indian „	123,000	120,000	84,000
Total.....	1,140,000	910,720	1,178,990
Price of Mid. Uplands ...	6 11-16d.	7¼d.	6d.
„ Fair Dhollera...	5¼d.	5¾d.	4¾d.
Difference.....	1 3-16d.	1½d.	1¼d.

The New York telegrams of yesterday still quoted Mid. Uplands on the spot at 11 11-16 cents per lb., but Futures were 09 cents. per lb. higher. To-day's telegrams quote an advance of ⅛ cent. per lb. in ready and of 12 cents per lb. in forward delivery Cotton, owing probably to the better enquiry in Liverpool on Friday or possibly to less favourable accounts of the growing Crop. The following are the Receipts, &c., at the U. S. ports to date, compared with those of the past two seasons :—

	1880.	1879.	1878.
Week's Receipts	25,000	20,700	20,400
„ Exports to U. K.	62,000	38,000	30,000
„ „ Continent.....	27,000	6,000	28,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	4,677,500	4,343,700	4,121,800
„ Exports to U. K. „ ...	2,172,000	1,882,000	1,842,400
„ „ Continent „ ...	1,159,800	1,363,000	1,272,500
„ Stock in the Ports ...	483,000	294,000	330 000
„ Saturday's Receipts.	3,000	2,700	2,700

Bar Silver in London yesterday was still quoted at 52 3-16d. per oz.

Sterling Exchange.—The market has been quiet to-day at a decline of 1-32d. in Bank Paper. The improvement in Cotton, however, brought rather more House Bills on the market, the price for which throughout the day was the same as on Friday. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand.....	1s. 3 1-16d.	per Re.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 3 16d.	„
Credits 3 do. ...	1s. 3 5 16d.	„
Documents, 3 do. ...	1s. 3 11-32d.	„
Francs 3 do.	2-11½	„

On Calcutta demand drafts are still quoted at Rs. 99¼ and 60 days' sight bills at Rs. 99½.

Government Paper.—The market continues very dull, with no buyers. Quotations are nominally :—Fours, Rs. 94 ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 101.

Shares.—The market has been moderately steady, but prices show little change. For mill shares there is a fair enquiry at generally better rates.

Cotton.—The slight improvement reported in the Liverpool market has caused a spirit in this market, and prices for some descriptions as Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 per candy higher than they were yesterday. Rather a large business has been done for Mail day, but the firmness of sellers has to some extent curtailed operations. Yesterday's arrivals from up country were large, being 14,995 bales. Our to-day's quotations are :

Good M. G. Broach.....	Rs. 230 per candy.
„ Comrawuttee	„ 210 „
„ Dholleras	„ 212 „
„ S. G. Dharwar	„ 208 „
F. G. F. Compta	„ 191 „
„ „ „	„ „

Seeds are unchanged at Rs. 6 3 to Rs. 6 4 per cwt. for Lin-seed, and Rs. 5-12 per cwt. for Gusserat Rape seed.

Freights.—There has been more enquiry for ready shipment to-day, and the rate for Liverpool via Canal has advanced to 38s. 9d. per ton. Sailing Freights for Liverpool are steady at 42s. 6d. per ton. Continental rates are unchanged at 52s. 6d. per ton (Freights paid here at par) for the Mediterranean and Adriatic ports, and 42s. 6d. per ton for Havre.

Piece Goods as yet shown no signs of improvement, but with better accounts from Manchester we may yet look for some little activity before the rains.

Coals.—The sale is reported of a cargo of Cardiff, April-May shipment via Canal, at Rs. 18 per ton.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
Indian Banks.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs
Bank of Bombay	37,000	500	50)	4 p. ct	710
Bank of Bengal.....	40,000	500	all	8 do	740
Bank of Madras.....	10,000	1000	all	20 do	640
Exchange Banks.	£	£			
Agra Bank	10,000	10	all	3 do	125x-d
Chard'd Mer. B. & C. ...	40,000	20	all	6 do	290
Chard'd Mercantile ...	30,00	25	all	6 do	278
Hongkong & Shanghai					
Bank	40,000	28¾	all	8 do	460
National Bank of India.	37,500	25	12½	5 do	104
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do	305

LAND COMPANIES.

New dolabs Co.....	4,000	3,000	2,925	15	995
Prere Land	7,500	150	150	100	36
Mazagon Land, &c	1,750	3,000	3,000	.....	350
Canning Co.....	6,000	1,400	1,400	13	205
	* P.T. Bonds.				

PRESS COMPANIES.

Abbas Cotton.....	18	5,000	2,250	50	835
Albert Ginning Co.....	100	500	all	16 p.ct	425
Albert Press Co., Kurpachee	200	2,000	1,100	12	1,100
Apollo Press Co., (Small shares)	75	2,400	2,250	32	310
Bellary	623	1,000	1000	20 p. a	470
Bharat Cotton Ginning & Press Co.....	600	500	all	50	450
New Indian Press	1,000	350	350	14	115
Broach Cotton Ginning & Press Co.....	1,400	250	all	16	28
Colaba Press Co.....	500	1,250	1,250	50	465
Dholleras Press and Ginning Co	500	250	all	12	190
East India Press Co.....	700	1,000	1,000	100	940
Fort Press Co	140	8,500	8,500	5	1245
Fresh Press Co.....	570	500	all	50	450
Hind Press Co.....	400	2,000	750	3	460
Mofussil Co.....	3,125	400	400	3	212½
Prince of W. Press	12	....	1,500	7	200
Rind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.....	10	1,500	750	11	1,200
Scinde Press Co.....	3½	500	500	28	250
Volkart's Press Co	45	1,000	all	50	665
	P. T. Bonds.				

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Co.	600	1,000	1,000	90	990
Albert Mills	4 0	2,000	1,700	40	180
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Co	30,000	100	100	2½	58
Alfred Manufactory Co.	2,000	500	500	15	475
Alliance Spinning	600	2,500	all	65 p a	1,600
Bhowanigur Mills	200	2,000	2,000	100	200
Bombay United S. & W.	900	1,000	1,000	25	880
Central India S. W. & M. Co.....	2,500	500	5??	30	675
Cocole Mills	8 0	1,000	1,000	20	575
D. Spinning	3,000	1,000	all	35	950
Empress S. and W. Co..	1,500	500	all	..	430
Golam Babadjeening Co.	500	500	400	25	510
Hindustan	870	1,000	1,000	4	970
Hydrabad Spinning Co.	700	1,000	1,000	..	800
Jaffer Ali Spinning Co..	600	500	500	50	675
Ma'a Halloo.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	40 p. a.	795
Khandesh	788	1,000	1,000	30	990
Kh-tao Mackunjee....	1,000	1,000	1,000	80	690
Madras	800	1,250	1,250	75	450
Madras United	250	1,000	1,000	70 p. a	1,300
Manockjee Petit's.....	2,500	1,000	all	30	1,215
Mazagon Spinning Co....	2,000	500	500	35	100
Morarjee Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	40	1,022½
Mofussil Spinning	550	1,000	1,000	40	800
New Great Eastern	1,600	1,000	1,000	20 p. a.	890
Oriental	4,000	625	625	..	635
Prince of Wales Spinning Co	1,500	500	500	...	92
Sassoon S. & W. Co.....	1,500	1,000	1,000	30	675
Shahapore Mills.....	500	1,000	1,000	30	875
Scomberdas	750	1,000	1,000	75	840
Victoria Mills.....	850	1,000	1,000	50½	640

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.....	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. ct	310
Do New £20 shares...	..	£20	130-14-6	do	26
Ditto ...	..	£20	65-7-3	do	72
Ditto ...	..	£20	32-18-1½	do	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,100
Do. New £10 shares..	..	£10	196-5-15	do	205

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	80	620
Bombay Ice Manufactory & Co., Limited	1,250	100	100	10p.ct.	122
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation ...	3,000	2,500	1,500	225	1975
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association.....	5,000	100	10	15 p.ct.	10
European Lending and Shipping Co.....	500	500	500	36	375
Mechanics' Building Co.....	4,000	50	50	8 p.ct.	18
Oriental Govt. Security Life Assurance Co...	5,000	200	50	..	50
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10 p.ct.	20
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1000	1,000	65	925
Tramcar & Co	2,000	500	all	60	750
Tracker & Co	2,000	100	100	10	135

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Steamer Sam Waller, 914 tons, Captain J. C. Murray, sailed on Saturday last for Marseilles with a general cargo.

The Barque Opher, 847 tons, Captain H. R. Miles, sailed yesterday for Mauritius with a general cargo and 30 deck passengers.

The Steamer Alexandria, 1,246 tons, Captain A. Livingstone, sailed on Saturday last for Genoa and Marseilles with a general cargo.

The Steamer Nelson, 894 tons, Captain H. Beard, arrived in harbour on the 15th inst. from Port Said (29th April) in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. James, Mackintosh & Co.

The Barque Mael-Eillan, 1080 tons, Captain D. Fritchard, arrived in harbour on the 14th inst. from Liverpool (9th Jan.) with a cargo of 1,594 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

The Ship Antelope, 1,306 tons, Captain A. C. Chancy, arrived in harbour on the 15th inst. from Liverpool (20th Dec.) with a cargo of 1,850 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

The Ship Victoria, 1,346 tons, Captain R. Bayley, arrived in harbour on the 15th inst. from New York (2nd January) with the following cargo :—47,105 cases kerosine oil and 56 packages merchandise. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer Chanda, 1,304 tons, Captain W. W. Allen, arrived in harbour on the 14th instant from Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. G. A. Kennedy, Mr. F. O. Bridgeman, Mr. Freeborn, Mr. and Mrs Glenny and three children, Mr. L. C. Heerjee, Col W. H. Comyn, Mr. Li ter, Mr. J. W. Young, Mr. A. L. Spens (Judge). Mrs. and three Misses Spens, Master Spens, and 35 deck. The same Co.'s steamer Coconada, 547 tons, Captain A. Morris, also arrived in harbour on the 15th instant from the Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Captain C. E. Beodnell, Mr. G. J. Johnston, Mr. H. J. Pratt, Captain G. W. M. Hall, Mr. Rebeiro, 1 Commissariat Inspector, 72 deck ; and 12 horses.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders	From.
14	Chanda (s)	Allen	Calcutta, April 20.
	Mael-Eillan.....	Pritchard	Liverpool, Jan 9.
15	Coconada(s).....	Morris	Bussorah, April 30.
	Antelope	Chancy	Live pool, Dec 29.
	Nelson (s).....	Beard	Port Said, April 29.
	Victoria	Bayley	New York, Jan 2.
	Charlotte Croom ...	McCorkindale.	London, Jan 26.
	Thessaley (s)	Johnson	Liverpool, April 8.
	Victoria (s)	Mettel	Trieste, April 15.
	Naples (s).....	Holloway	Liverpool, April 3.
	Adria (s)	Chapman	Ho gkong, April 24.
	Lawrence Delup....	Groves	Liverpool, Jan 4.
	Pearl (s)	Raffin	Cutch, May 13.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
15	Hutton (s)	Henderson ...	Hovre.
	Burma (s)	Dougherty ...	Kurrachee.
	James Aiken	Allb-on	Liverpool.
	Mongolia(s).....	Edmond	Southampton.
	Alexandria(s).....	Livingstone...	Marseilles and Genoa.
	Sam Waller (s)	Murray	Marseilles.
16	Opher	Mil s	Mauritius.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last :—
Steam r Nelson, to Hull.
Steamer Coconada, to P Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Columbian, to Aden, Jeddah and Hoodeida.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May.			
11	Commilla (s)	Dowker	Rangoon, May 7.
	Arabia (s).....	Mann	Singapore, April 21.
12	Bushser (s)	Wilkinson	Rangoon, May 5.

DEPARTURE.

May. 11—Steamer Africa.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May.			
12	Clan Gordon (s).....	.....	Bombay.
13	Poona (s).....	.....	Calcutta.
14	Meinam (s).....	.....	Galle and Pondicherry.

DEPARTURE.

May. 14 Meinam (s) .... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—May 15.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Alexandria s—250 bundles nail rod iron and 125 bundles hoop iron. Tezp-li Gopejee.
City of Baltimore s—7 packages hard ware Noormahomed Bharmull, 50 packages hardw re Abdeoally Goolam Hoosein.

FROM LONDON.

Corsica s—4 crates earthen ware and 6 cases glass ware Soomar Veera, 4 cases glass ware and 2 cases earthen ware Bharmull, Bhima, 2 kegs iron Rose nails Abdoolally Goolamhoosein, 2 cases cheese and 2 cases bacon, Allybhoy Sumsoodin, 16 cases papers and 1 case printing cards "Times of India," 12 cases cigarettes Ali bhoy Sumsoodin, 4 bales wal pacers Abdoolhoosein Tyeb, 100 cases candles Essoolally Sumsoodin, 3 bales wall papers Tyebally Moolla Tezkhan, 500 cases candle Hasan Ahmed.
Mongolia s—40 cases brandy, D P Batha and Co.
Sumatra s—28 boxes bar silver [Rs 75,000] the Agra Bank.

DAILY EXPORTS.—May 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olthona—450 cwts linseed oil Ritchie Steuart and Co.
City of Baltimore s—50 bales cotton R b rtson Brothers and Co, 16 bales wool Runchordas Morarjee, 60 bales wool Bhimsey Nuthoo, 32 bales wool Mono kjee Dadabhoy, 62 bales wool and 8 bales twist waste Shewjee Premjee, 50 bales rags Nuthoo Soondejee.
Arcadia s—550 bales cotton A Blasc eck and Co, 400 bales cotton E Scinner and Co.
Plainmeller s—1,000 bales cotton Lyon and Co.
Nerissa s—40 bales wool Vussonjee ric mdass, 300 bales cotton Lyon and Co, 1,600 cwts wa at Lang Moir and Co.

FOR LONDON.

J M Gamwell s—312½ cwts yrabolam and Jetha Purshotum.
Tantello s—571½ cwts mother-of-pearl shells David Sassoon and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Alexandria s—16 cases cardamoms, M Mackenzie and Co.

FOR HULL.

Nelson s—20,036 cwts linseed and 4,000 cwts wheat Ralli Brothers

FOR BARCELONA

Lord Eslington s—400 bales cotton F Sanquet and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Wolviston's—200 bales cotton F Sanquet and Co, 2,068½ cwts linseed and 100 bales cotton Sigg Sulzer and Co.
Chilena—223 bags pepper and 1,460 bags coffee M Mackenzie and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Yorwaerts s—260 bales cotton Sigg Sulzer and Co, 100 bales cotton Thos H Moore and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Sumatra s—700 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Propontis s—130 cwts bones Eduljee, Hajee Abdoola and Co.
Sam Weller s—2,825 cwts singellyseed Ewart Latham and Co, 9 bales silk waste and 140 cwts cotra M M Mody and Co, 50 bales cotton A Blasc eck and Co, 150 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.
Patterd is s—423 cwts rape seed Ralli Brothers.
Alexandria s—750 cwts ginjelly seed Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Alexandria s—30) bales cotton F Turati, 100 bales cotton L Singer and Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Mangolia s—20 boxes silver coins [Rs 39,400] J Elias.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

634 John W. Gamewell, Weaver—Farnham & Co.
1311 Tantallon s), Rother—Killick, Nixon & Co.

FOR HULL.

895 Nelson, (s), Beard—James Mackintosh & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL via CAPE.

1477 Galaten Johns—Wallace & Co.
1060 Norma, Walt—W. & A. Graham & Co.
3162 Oithona, Stannus—Benn, Ashley & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL via CANAL.

1221 Arcadia (s), Rogers—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1444 City of Baltimore s Verril—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1354 Clan Lamont s Levack—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1451 Italia (s) Knox—W. & A. raham & Co.
1267 Neiso s), Gordon.
1290 Nerissa (s, Williams—Graham & Co.
1196 Plainmeller (s), Walker—John Marshall.

FOR HAVRE.

445 Chilena, Bately—W. M. Macaulay & Co.
1070 Wolviston (s), Hacker—Volkart Brothers.

FOR FRANCE.

885 Muriel (s), Hansey—Ralli Brothers.

FOR CONTINENT.

991 City of Canton, Peck—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
715 Mabel (s), Boutflower.
1080 Moel Eillan, Pritchard.

FOR ANTWERP.

1265 Paxo (s), Potto—John Marshall.

FOR BARCELONA

1118 Lord Eslington s, Young—A Blasc eck & Co.
885 Patterdale (s), Bentley—Sigg, Sulzer & Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

809 Guy Mannering—W. & A. Graham & Co.

FOR TRIESTE AND VENICE.

1738 Lombardy (s), Hector—Mails, 5th June.
2068 Yorwaerts (s), Marcussig—A. H. Lloyds & Co.
1406 Sumatra (s)—P & O.—Mails, 22nd May.

FOR GENOA AND MARSEILLES.

1194 Scots Greys (s), Bruce—Ralli Brothers

FOR NAPLES AND MARSEILLES.

933 Livadia (s), Twaits—Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

1036 Corsica (s), Shapcott—Ralli Brothers.
1389 Propontis (s), Thompson—Gaddum & Co.

FOR CALAIS.

1042 Eclipse (s), Palmer—Sigg, Sulzer & Co.
1131 Ha.tepool s), Strangham—Volkart Brothers.

FOR GOTHENBURG.

760 Banian, Williams—Gaddum & Co.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

1719 Siam (s), Hector—Mails, 21st May.

FOR CHINA.

905 Avoca (s)—P. & O. Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1533 Culna (s), Brown—P. & S. N. Co.

FOR ZAILSE POINT.

429 Admiral Rigault de Genouilly, Lomisec.

FOR MOULMEIN.

487 Mozuffer, Gardiner.
995 Nowtan, Frigan.
1226 Royal Visitor, Bohn.
987 Red Cross, Brown—The Captain.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

400 Calder (s), Radin—Persian Co.
639 Henry Bokkow s, Dixon—P. S. N. Co.
544 Peelamulla (s), Turner—B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR MAURITIUS.

279 Edmond Gabrielle, Lechand.

FOR AKYAB.

1404 Columbian (s), Baldwin—Hajee Cassum.

FOR BREMEN.

1189 Seaforth, Hall—Gaddum & Co.

UNFIXED.

Iron.

1865 County of Haddington, Amour—Finlay, Muir & Co.
— Chanda (s, Allen.
1080 Moel Eillan, Pritchard.
— Cocoanut (s), Morris.
1305 Antelope, Chancy.
895 Nelson (s), Beard.
1349 Victoria, Bayley.
1550 Charlotte Croom,—Mc. Corkindale.
1244 Thessaly (s), Johnson.
1150 Calipso (s), Mettee.
1473 Naples (s), Holloway.
— Adria (s), Chapman.
1855 Lawrance Delop, Groves.
399 Pearl (s), Raffin.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

— Amherwith (s), Bishop—(For sale.)
374 Abyssinia (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defence.)
1107 Magdala (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defence.)
531 Gwantung (s).

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—May 15.

Norton, Lieut, R A, on leave, from Thayetmyo.
Hall, Captain, 66th Regiment, on Medl Cert, from Afghanistan.
Beadnell, Captain, R H A, on Medl Cert, from Kurrachee.

DEPARTURES.—May 15.

Daniell, Major, 3rd Light Cavalry, on Medl Cert, to England.
Ward, Surg, on duty to Kirkee.
Hetch, Surg, on leave, to Mahableshwur.
Knox, Captain 4th King's Own, from leave, to Poona.
Moore, Captain, 4th King's Own, from leave, to Poona.
Sharp, Captain, 4th King's Own, from leave, to Poona.
Crofton, Captain, 4th King's Own, from leave, to Poona.
Armstrong, Captain R E, on leave, to England.
Hughes, Surg Major, on duty, to Satara.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 14th May 1880.

Under instructions from the Horse G ards, War Office, it is intimated that the following promotions and postings of Royal Ar illery officers have been made :—

I—Captain F. J. Caldecott, on the Seconded List, Bombay Ordance Dept, has been promoted Major thereon.

II—Captain P Lodge, on the Seconded List, has been promoted Major and posted to 8-11th Bgde vice Walker, placed upon the Seconded List.

The under ment oned officer returned to duty by permission of the Secy of State for India on the 6th May 1880 :—

Major H B Jacob, S C, Inspr of Schools, Central Provinces.

The f llo-w ng orders are confirm d :—

2-11th Foot—Detachment order, dated 6th Feb 1880, appointing Lieut W. H. Bishop, Actg Qr-mr and Paymaster, and 2nd Lieut A. Thayre, Actg Adjt to the 1-2nd Battn, proceeding to Kurrachee.

3rd S nd Horse—Regtl order, dated 23rd Apr l 1880, making the following appointment consequent on Captain Gordon, 2nd in Comd, having rejoined.

Lieut E. D. N. Gmi b, Sqdn Officer, to officiate as 2nd Sqdn Command-r, in addition to his other duties.

11th Regt N I—Regtl order, dated 4th May 1880, appointing Major H French, Wing Officer, to officiate as Wing Comdr in addition to his own duties with effect from 23rd March 1880, vice Major Fulton, proceeded on medical certificate.

Lieut W Gregg, 2-17th Foot, performed the duties of Station Staff Officer at Nusseerabad in addition to his own, from the 4th to the 8 h and from the 15th to the 20th March 1880, during the absence of the Bgde Major on duty.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence :—

17th Lancers—Capt T A Cooke, to remain in England from 3rd July 1880 to 2nd January 1881 on urgent private affairs in extension of the leave granted in G O C No 30 of 1880.

Royal Artillery—Col T I M Hog (Royal Artillery) from 12th May 1880 to 11th June 1880 on private affairs.

Major W B Rice, (10-9th) from 3rd April to 3rd July 1880 in England on private affairs.

10th Regt N I—Lieut F B H Chapman, from the 17th April to the 15th May 1880 in extension to remain in Bombay on medical certificate.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut. Col. Commandant W. S. Hewett.

Bombay, 17th May 1880.

1 The meeting of the Regimental Rifle Association Council will be held at 6 p. m. on Wednesday, 19th instant, instead of at the same hour this evening.

PARADE STATE.

11 Officers, 17 Sergeants, and 103 Rank and File.

By Order, F. STOKES,
Captain and Adjutant, Bombay V. R. C.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, May 8.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

48th Regiment.—Li ut Simon Anthony Dodd to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Fair, promoted, subject to the approval of H R H the Field Marshal Cain-C, dated 15th March 1880.

Lieut Col G B Fisher, Ben Infy, whose three years' tenure of command of Fort Shahkadar expired on the 15th April 1880, is, with the sanction of Govt, permitted to retain his appointment for another year.

Lieut E. Tinker, No. 13 Baty 9th Bgde, is directed to proceed from Agra to Ferozepore, for duty with No 9 Baty 11th Bgde R A, Under clause VII, para 160, Transport Regulations, Part II.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Q -mr S. Cousing 88th Foot, is directed to proceed to England at the public expense, to take up the Qrmastership of the Roscommon Militia at Boyle, for which he has been selected by H R H the Field Marshal Comg-in-Chief.

The C-in-C is pleased to notify that the Govt of India have sanctioned the promotion to the next higher grades, of the undermentioned Hospital Assts and passed medical pupil, in consideration of their good service in the field, during the late [1878-79] operations in Afghanistan, on the condition of their passing the necessary qualifying examination within six months :—

2nd class Hospl Assistants—Runjeet Sing, Shunker Dass, Mahomed Abdool Rahman Khan, Abdul Mahood Khan and Shaikh Ameer Buksh.

3rd class Hospl Assistants—Syed Noor Khan, Bahar Khan, Mahomed Ali, Sunder Sing, Hem Chunder Banerjee, Rajab Ali and Vuseer Khan.

Passed Medical Pupil Shafaet Ooiloh Khan.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Lahore Division order, dated the 24th April 1880, appointing Captain W. W. H. Scott, Bgde. Major, to the charge of the depots of the 4th and 5th Ben. Cav. and 19th Ben. Lancers, as a temporary measure, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 1st April 1880.

Rohilcund District order, dated the 27th April 1880, notifying that Passed Hospl. Apprentice C. J. Maher officiated as Asst. Apothy. with 30th Foot, with effect from the 9th to the 16 h idem.

Umballa Brigade order, dated the 27th April 1880, appointing Lieut. J. W. Hogge, Wing Officer 14th N. I., to the command of the depot 17th Ben. Cav. with effect from the 24th March 1880, in addition to his other duties.

Bareilly Brigade order, dated the 1st May 1880, directing Lieut Col C J Moorsom, 30th Foot, to assume command of the station of Bareilly, with effect from the 2nd idem. during the absence on Inspection duty of the Bgde Gen commanding the di trict.

Directing Lieut Major R H Ross, 2-3rd Foot, to perform the duties of S ation Staff Officer, with effect from the 2nd idem, during the absence on Ins ection duty of Lieut Col G B Wolseley, offg Depy Asst Adjt Gen of the district.

Kuram Force order, dated the 12th April 1880, making the following sub-mentioned appointments :—

Asst Apoth W Nugent to officiate as Apoth with the field depot hospital at Thall, with effect from the 1st idem.

Asst Apoth C Carroll to officiate as Apoth with the European depot hospital, at Kohat, with effect from the 26th May 1879.

2-2nd Foot—Regtl order, dated the 29th June 1879, directing Lieut and Adjt W G Collis to act as Interpreter to the battalion, from the 4th July to the 4th Aug 1879, vice Lieut G W H Pain, on leave, no other qualified subaltern being available.

33rd Foot—Regtl order, dated the 29th April 1880, appointing 2nd Lieut V Jenkins to officiate as Adjt from the 16th idem inclusive, in addition to his other duties, during the absence on gen ral leave of Lieut A E R Curran.

73rd Foot—Regtl order, dated the 30th April 1880, appointing 2nd Lieut J Shaw to officiate as Interpreter to the regiment, with effect from the 15th April 1880 during the absence on leave of Lieut F A Blyth, there being on other qualified officer available.

14th Native Infantry—Regtl order dated the 20th April 1880, making the following officiating appointments, with effect from the 12th Jan 1880, consequent on the return to regimental duty of Captain T St Q Clutterbuck :—

Captain T St Q Clutterbuck, Genl List, Infy, to officiate as Wing Comr, vice Major J Cook, on field service.

Lieut J W Hogge, Wing Officer and Qr Mr, to officiate as Adjt, vice Lieut C J Jamieson, on furlough.

Lieut H H Oszard, Wing Officer, to officiate as Qr mr, in adoption to his other duties, vice Hogge, offg Adjt.

29th Native Infantry.—Regtl order, date l the 9th April 1880, appointing Lieut W H Jamieson, offg Wing Officer, to officiate as Qrmr, in addition to his other duties, vice Lieut H P Picot.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Artillery.—Lieut Col A H Davidson, to the port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it ; and thence to England, for five months, on urgent private affairs.

7th Regt Cavalry.—Major A J T Welchman, (Gen List, Infy,) from the 16th Sept to the 15th Dec 1879, on medical certificate, in extension of the leave granted him in G O C C of the 8th July 1879, p 514, the entire period of leave reckoning under rule XXVI of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Staff Corps.—Lieut Col E R C Wilcox, [do ng general duty at Cawnpore,] to Simla, from the 1st June to the 31st Aug 1880, on private affairs, under the rules of 1868.

COURT MARTIAL.

Head Quarter, Simla, May 10.

At a General Court Martial assembled at Rawal Pindi, on Monday, the 26th day of April 1880, No. 1980, Sepoy Zarab Shah, of the 26th Reg. Punjab N. I. was arraigned on the charge of having without leave left his post when sentry over the arms and bedding of a guard of his regiment, at Nowshera, between the hours of midnight and 2 o'clock A. M., on or about the 20th March 1880. The Court sentenced the prisoner, to transportation for seven years.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 14th May 1880.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 a.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·756
Temperature of the Air	85·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·3
Dew Point.....	74·4
Relative humidity of Air	707
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8.)	2·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 2 p.m.).....	89·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.) ...	80·6
General Direction of Wind	N.N.W. W.N.W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	254

* From midnight to midnight.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	May 22	5-30 p m. ...	...
Kurrachee	„	15..9-0 a.m. ...	10-0 a.m.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee...	„	2d..2 30 p m ...	3-30 p.m.
China and Australia	„	21...3-30 p m. ...	4 p.m.
Mauritius and Reunion	„	22...5-30 p.m. ...	
Zanzibar, Cape, &c.	„	29...5-30 p.m. ...	

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail steamers of the P. & O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every *Saturday* soon after 7 a.m.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 p.m.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 4 p.m.

Registered Letters up to

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

THE LOGAR VALLEY FORCE.

KABUL, MAY 15.

General Roberts is now encamped at Deh-I-Nao in Logar, and is engaged getting in as much supplies as possible. The people seem to be friendly disposed, and the opinion at present is that there will be no opposition, although it is impossible to say what action will be taken by the Chiefs at Ghuzni.

Reports at Deh-I-Nao yesterday state that Mahomed Jan was two marches off with a strong force.

General Roberts had visited General Hughes Brigade, camped fourteen miles off, and had sent him supplies; all were well in the Ghuzni Brigades and supplies were obtainable in fair quantity.

PROPOSAL BY MIR BUTCHA TO ATTACK SHERPUR.

It is reported from Kohistan that a proposal was made by Mir Butcha to Mahomed Sarwar Khan to attack Sherpur during the absence of a large number of troops, but was declined by the latter, who announces his intention of awaiting the decision of Abdul Rahman. All is quiet in Logar.

EXCITEMENT IN THE LUGHMAN VALLEY.

Kohistan and Kohdaman news to-day from Jellalabad announces a probable rising of tribesmen in the Lughman Valley, owing to the excitement caused by the late successful raid of cattle. Two mullahs, who have been instrumental in stirring up the people, are being searched for. Stores and ammunition are now being sent down from here. From the preparations now in progress, it is evident that a march of troops from Kabul is contemplated at an early date.

General Hills, appointed to the command of the Ghuzni division, has left Kabul to take up the appointment.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

FORTIFICATION OF THE CHARKH AND KHARWAR PASSES.

ALLAHABAD, MAY 16.

The news from General Hughes forces in Logar is that the Zurmut people still hold the Altimor pass which they have fortified with breastworks, while other passes between Charkh and Kharwar are also being fortified. Nine thousand men are said to have assembled beyond the Altimor range, while a few have come over the hills into Logar as spies.

The apprehension of the British meddling with Zurmut is plainly on the increase, but unless Mahomed Jan precipitates a collision all we shall do will be to leave them to their own devices, as no good object can be served in meddling with the country between Shutargardan and Ghuzni.

VILLAGES FINED.

Villages between Jellalabad and Deronta have been fined Rs. 4,000 for not warning the garrison of the raid by Utkhels.

AFFAIRS IN TURKESTAN.

Three Turkish soldiers have arrived from Turkestan. Their story is that they escaped from the Russians after the last war, and have since wandered about Central Asia. When they passed through Mazar-i-Sharif a few weeks ago Issak Khan was governor, but there were no signs of activity among the few troops there.

Abdul Rahman was in the direction of Badakshan. The Turks ask to be sent to Constantinople through India.

THE NATIVES OF POONA AND THE LIBERAL VICTORY.

POONA, MAY 16.

There has been a great meeting of natives of the city at the Town Hall. A congratulatory address to the House of Commons on the return of the Liberal leaders to power was adopted.

An address of welcome to Sir James Fergusson was agreed to.

A committee was appointed to draw up a memorial to Government, praying for a concession to citizens in electing their Municipal Commissioners.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

OPENING OF THE INDIAN SECTION OF THE SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.

LONDON, MAY 15.

Her Majesty the Queen opened the Indian Section of the South Kensington Museum yesterday.

IRISH COERCIVE MEASURES.

It is stated that Government do not intend to renew coercive measures in Ireland.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, MAY 14.

The heavy Mails of the 17th ultimo arrived at Southampton to-day per P. and O. steamer Kaiser-i-Hind.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, MAY 14.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	39,000	Bales.
Amount forwarded	15,000	do.
Do. Week's sales of Surats	3,000	do.
Amount forwarded	2,000	do.
Do. Week's Imports of Cotton	35,000	do.
Do. do. do. Surats	5,000	do.
Do. Stock of Cotton.....	697,000	do.
Do. do. Surats.....	53,000	do.
Do. do. Cotton in London.....	41,000	do.

LONDON, MAY 14.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton market has been unchanged.

Fair Dhollera	5½
The Manchester market has been steady.	
7 lbs. Shirtings.....	6
8½ lbs. do.	7-4½
40s Mule Twist.....	0-11½

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, MAY 15, 5-45 p.m.

H. M. S. Kashgar from China arrived.

GALLE, MAY 16, 7 Hs.

H. M. S. Poona from Calcutta arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.—MAY 16.

CARWAR, 5-15 p. m.—Weather fine; wind N. W. 2 to 3; thermometer 87-3; barometer 29·850.

MANGALORE, 4-25 p. m.—Weather clear; wind N. W. and N. W.; thermometer 85-86; barometer 29·9 29·85.

VINGORLA, 5 p. m.—Weather clear; wind W. and S. W. strong; thermometer 89.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills on demand .....1s. 8 1-16d.		per Re.
Do. 3 months' sight 1s. 8 3-16d.		,,
Credits 3 do. ...1s. 8 5-16d.		,,
Documents 3 do. ...1s. 8 11-32d.		,,
France 3 do. ...2.14¾		,,

We learn that Mr. A. Isat, Engineer-in-Chief, Dhond-Manmad Railway, will shortly proceed to Europe on three months' privilege leave. Probably Mr. Rennie will officiate for him.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—The census of Berar was taken in 1867 showing a population of 21,86,988. Another official document exhibits the population as 22,10,116. Now which is reliable? Would it be too much to take another census after a lapse of 13 years? The "Berar Surplus Revenue" could supply all the incidental charges.

THE *Pioneer*, which gets its living by publishing information surreptitiously procured, is quite shocked at the "unauthorised" publication of the Commander-in-Chief's memorandum on the Army Commission Report:—"We have not reprinted this minute [which would have filled three numbers of the *Pioneer* and left no room for anything else] having a distaste for papers procured for publication by ignoble means (!) Words cannot adequately condemn the silliness of the policy which makes needless mysteries about such matters, but if Government chooses to keep back papers it ought to publish, it is disagreeable to receive them through underhand channels. And no one knows how the Commander-in-Chief's minute has been made public, except that it certainly has not been given to any newspaper by any one authorized to do so. On the contrary, its appearance has been the signal for one of those angry inquiries at Simla, which on two or three occasions have attended the appearance of documents meant to be kept secret." Have documents "meant to be kept secret" ever appeared in the columns of the Allahabad paper, which so virtuously repudiates "ignoble means" of procuring them when resorted to by others?

THE *Bombay Samachar* is responsible for the statement that a feeling of disagreement prevails between the young Gaekwar and Her Highness the Maharani Jamnabai. The paper publishes a circumstantial account of the disagreement which originates, it is believed, from the misrepresentations which those about Her Highness's person love to make to her. The young Gaekwar is said to entertain much disregard for his adoptive mother that, at a recent banquet, he did not wait as usual for the arrival of Jamna Bai, who happened to be a little late, but shared the first seat with his little princess. This little incident is said to have furnished an incentive to those who, for various interested reasons, wish to see the quarrel fomented. The *Samachar* is informed that the chief State officials are trying their best to cement the breach, and that those busybodies who are at the bottom of the affair are to be brought to punishment. It also hears that the Residency has conveyed a hint to the Maharani to free herself of the "tainted atmosphere" that surrounds her at present.

A *Gazette of India* Extraordinary, dated Simla, 10th May, has the following notification:—"A vacancy having occurred in the office of an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India by the resignation of the Hon'ble Sir Alexander John Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, has been graciously pleased to appoint Mr. James Gibbs, C. S. I., late of the Bombay Civil Service, to be an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India. Mr. Gibbs assumed charge of his office this day, under the usual salute."

THE project of Sir Richard Temple coming out even to cut down the salaries of high placed officials does not reconcile *Native Opinion* to his return:—The *Gazette* is of opinion that Sir Richard will be the leading spirit of the committee and the "work of overhauling the whole system" will be thoroughly done. Sir Richard may do all this, but natives will have no faith in him. Let the Liberals think of this. It would have been far better if Sir Richard had for sometime been let alone. The absence of Sir Richard on the committee would not only have inspired the Indian public with greater confidence in the measure, but it would have done good to Sir Richard himself. It would have afforded him an opportunity of breathing the free atmosphere of England for a longer time than would now be the case.

THE *Bombay Chronicle* is less captious:—Sir Richard Temple is in all probability coming again to India to aid her in the hour of her need. His experience, knowledge and business-habits are in requisition for the kind of work which few could be found better fitted to perform. He is to unravel the mystery which enwraps the Financial position of the country. He is to aid Her Majesty's Commissioners in the task of ascertaining how the finances of India really stood last year, and at the commencement of this year, and how they would appear to stand at the date of the inquiry to be made, &c. Sir Richard Temple is, perhaps, the one man best suited to the work as regards ability, experience, and aptitude for the sort of business, and Her Majesty's Government have best consulted their own reputation for true wisdom, and the interests of England and India by putting under requisition, at the present juncture, the very valuable services of the late Governor of Bombay. But let us ask if it would not be still better to make Sir Richard Temple the successor of Sir John Strachey? We think his high proficiency in the knowledge of State-finances and especial acquaintance with all the details of Indian Finance, combined with his other eminent qualifications, prominently point him out as the most desirable Anglo-Indian to be the Finance Minister of India at the present juncture;—provided always, that he would not again think of riding his old hobby of an Income-Tax in India.

THE *Bombay Guardian* is sarcastic:—Sir Richard Temple is still to be a thorn in the flesh of official India. He has been appointed a member of a commission to rectify the accounts of India. This appointment will give him an unlimited opportunity of making himself disagreeable to the stipendiaries of Government.

THE *Bombay Review* on the Budget blunder:—Last week we chronicled the bursting of the Lytton-Strachey finance-bubble, and were left waiting to see what "cunning pleas" would be advanced to mitigate the blunder or imposition of February and March. Next day the confession (dated May 4th) came to hand; but we found it to comprise neither cunning nor pleas—being in effect, an abject capitulation the only merit of which, if such it be, is the bald avowal of inaptitude and gross carelessness. The Press and public have indeed put a darker mark on the whole transaction. That despatch of last week—which by pitiless Fate was the first which Lord Lytton had to address to the Marquis of Hartington—has been carefully compared with the pertinacious statements of the Budget and the triumphant speeches in which India was exhibited as too rich to permit of England paying for the Afghan war; and now the all but universal verdict is that there was deliberate "intent to deceive."

TOUCHING the Rumpa war charges the *Madras Times* says:—Inaccurate war-estimates would appear to be the order of the day. We have heard of the magnificent blunder in the Afghan war accounts, which Lord Lytton and Sir John Strachey must now be bitterly rueing. If the Afghan war charges have been miscalculated by a few millions sterling, a deficit of a few thousand rupees in the Rumpa war ought not to be a very startling revelation. However, we hear that such a deficiency in the accounts has not only been discovered, but ordered by "His Grace the Governor in Council" to be written off to profit and loss. Like Sir Edwin Johnson, the Collector of Godavery has also assigned reasons, and one is that "systematical arrangements could not be well carried out when every gumastah was getting ill."

IN acknowledging the Government of India's despatch regarding the demise of His Highness the Maharaja Pirthi Singh of Kishengurh, and the recognition by the Government of his eldest son, the Maharajah Sadul Singh, as his successor, the Secretary of State expresses his deep regret at the news of the decease of the late Chief, and approves of the proceedings of the Government with regard to the concession of the Maharajah Sadul Singh, who is characterised as being well qualified to conduct the administration of the State.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* remarks:—"The Government of India, having called for eighty subaltern officers from the Line to fill vacancies existing in the local Staff Corps, it is desirable that the War Office should make due provision for filling the gaps which will thus be created on the British Establishment. The list of unsuccessful candidates at the recent examination for entrance to the Royal Military College might be turned to again, and a selection made from among those who have taken the highest places."

A WAR OFFICE circular promulgated to the army by direction of the Secretary of State for War and occupying forty-four pages of closely printed tabular matter, sets forth in detail the establishments which have been decided upon for Her Majesty's regular forces, disembodied militia, yeomanry, cavalry, and certain volunteer corps for the next twelve months. An analysis of this and a comparison with the circular issued in April of last year shows many changes produced by the military and other events of the past year. The grand total establishment of the British regular and auxiliary forces appear thus: Regular forces, 190,205; auxiliary (militia), 139,112; auxiliary forces (yeomanry), 14,511; auxiliary (volunteers), 245,185; total, 589,012.

PROFESSOR RICHELL, of the United States, proposes to make a voyage to the North Pole in an aerial machine invented by himself. This machine, a working model of which he has prepared, does not differ materially from one made by the professor about two years ago, and exhibited at the Philadelphia Exhibition, where its performances excited wonder and surprise. The professor is sanguine as to the results of his proposed expedition, and thinks his scheme is far more likely to succeed than Commander Cheyne's. "I will," says Professor Richell, "go to the North Pole in my air-ship, and the very reasons that will keep Captain Cheyne from reaching the Pole will be the ones by which I will be able to succeed." He believes that he can make headway against wind blowing at the rate of ten miles an hour.

THE Union Company's steamer German, conveying the Empress Eugenie, arrived in Cape Town on April 16. She experienced moderate weather during the entire voyage. Next morning the Empress landed, and appeared to be greatly improved in health and spirits, though depressed at the time of her actual arrival. Throughout the passage from England she proved a good sailor, and was not absent from any of the meals. Passengers on board speak in warm terms of her Majesty's urbanity, and particularly of her kindness towards children. Her Majesty was much pleased with the ship and the captain, and on arrival was introduced to Mr. Fuller, the Union Company's manager. Subsequently her Majesty was received by Sir Bartle Frere, whom she accompanied to Government House. She was to remain in Cape Town until 20th April.

THE ultra-Radical papers are clamouring for the release of Berezowski, the Pole, who, in 1867, was sentenced to penal servitude for life for attempting to shoot the Emperor of Russia in the Bois de Boulogne. The *Mot d'Ordre* contains a stirring appeal in his favour, and bases its claims on the despatch sent by the Government of National Defence in September, 1870, to the Governor of New Caledonia, informing him of the general amnesty of all political prisoners, and instructing him to set at liberty all convicts suffering punishment for offences of a political nature. This order, the *Mot d'Ordre* declares, was specially intended for the release of Berezowski, as the colony had at that time no other criminal to whom it could apply. It is hardly to be expected that, just as the Hartmann incident is blowing over, the French Government will gratuitously give offence to Russia by releasing this criminal.

A NOTIFICATION from the Collector of the Customs, Calcutta, published in the Calcutta *Gazette*, states "that on and after the 1st June next, exporters of tea will be required to make on their shipping bills a declaration to the effect that the weight therein stated is correct, in addition to the declaration as to value now required." This new form of declaration has, it is said, been adopted at the request of the Chamber of Commerce, in consequence of the great discrepancies which have hitherto prevailed between the figures in the returns of export from Calcutta and those of the import returns in England.

THE *Bombay Catholic Examiner*:—A fatal duel was fought at Rome on the 21st April. The victim was a Genoese once in the Italian army, and he has left behind him a widow and two young children. The assassin is a cavalry officer. "It is hard on the man who was not killed to call him an assassin; the man whom he killed would have killed him if he could."

THE movement of the Russian Fleet in the East appears to be becoming more and more important, and it is now asserted that seven or ten additional ships will be added to the Siberian command. Among them is the "Duke of Edinburgh" on board which will be the second son of the Archduke Constantine.

A WRITER in the *Times* draws a gloomy picture of the desolate condition of Palestine, the land that was once "flowing with milk and honey." He asks: what might the country not become again with fair usage and good Government? But there is no hope for Palestine while it remains in the hands of its present rulers. One result of the British occupation of Cyprus already has been to make even Mahomedans, of which both in Egypt and in Palestine, hope that the same bright day of better things might dawn upon them. Palestine is worthless to the Turkish Government. The whole revenue is stated to amount only to £180,000 or £200,000 per annum. Capitalise this at 5 per cent., and it comes but to four millions of money. If it were six or even ten millions, what would that be for Europe to raise for the purchase of Palestine? A sum sure to be repaid a thousandfold in a few years' time. And what would not ten millions in hard cash be to the Turkish Government at this moment? For 150 years Egypt was admirably governed by the old Russia India Company. Palestine compared with India is as one of the smallest counties compared to the whole of England. Blessed indeed will that Power surely be which shall first move to establish some such International Company for the purchase and Government of Palestine—not seeking its own aggrandisement.

THE *Revue des Deux Mondes* publishes an interesting paper on Alsace-Lorraine since the German annexation, which is not likely to please the nation on the other side of the Rhine. The writer, who does not sign his name, is evidently of the Chauvinist school, and therefore disbelieves in the possibility of the lost provinces being made thoroughly German. He says that all the attempts of Manteuffel to conciliate the good feeling and opinion of the people have failed. The reason assigned is a want of due attention to the old habits and customs of the inhabitants. The policy of Germany has been to make everything German. The conqueror has never asked himself whether such a sweeping policy was not contrary to common sense. The Germans began by waging war against all the institutions which Alsace-Lorraine received from France. Everything of Latin origin was replaced by something Germanic. The writer continues:—"Now, to organise *à l' Allemande* is synonymous with returning to the Gothic, for Germany has remained Gothic, not only in her writing, but in her manners, customs, and legislation. She has forgotten that it is to Latin civilisation she owes her regular communication with other civilised nations."

SOME unknown practical joker has thrown the New Jersey village of Montclair into a state of wild excitement and unexampled electioneering fever by simply addressing a letter "To the Prettiest Girl in the Place." The postmaster, not being in love with any particular damsel himself, was at a loss what to do with the missive, but when at length he had resolved upon the proper recipient a new difficulty arose. The young lady to whom so handsome a compliment was paid positively declined to take the letter, and her example was followed by another and another of those whom the bewildered official implored to relieve him of his custody. Determined to get rid of his charge somehow, the postmaster forwarded it to the office of the *Montclair Times*, and, as a matter of course, its existence at once became known. At once, also, a brisk contention arose among the villagers. The leading beauties of the place had each her champion, and words and feelings ran high enough to warrant any number of additions to the list of casualties caused in all ages by intemperate discussion of the same topic. Finally the editor resolved to take a popular vote, and turn an honest penny, by placing a ballot box at his office door, and charging five cents per electoral ticket. The polling was still going on at latest advices, and will probably be kept open as long as a single citizen worth five cents holds aloof. Meanwhile the virgins of Montclair are in a state of flutter only equalled by the indignation of the matrons, who want to know what sense there is in making such a fuss.

REFERRING to Mr. Houghton's project of a railway between Constantinople and India through Northern Persia, the *Civil and Military Gazette* says:—At first sight, and on the supposition that the line would be constructed partly with a view to military strategy, it might be thought the international guarantee, or supervision, must operate to the detriment of England,—because it would imply the neutralization of the railway. But the objection cuts both ways. In the event of an Anglo-Russian war, of which Persia and Asiatic Turkey might be the possible theatre, the restriction against troop-transport would tell just as much against Russia as England. The neutralization of the railway would practically mean the neutralization of Asiatic Turkey and Persia, and confine Russia to her Central Asiatic route. So far the advantage would be still more on the side of England. This fact, perhaps, would set Russia dead against any scheme of the kind; but we believe that France, Italy, Greece, Austria, and most probably North Germany, would favour the project. Not one of them has any military interest, worth speaking of, in the East: but one and all of them have every interest in an undertaking calculated to benefit the commerce in which four out of the five have very considerable shares. But again, there is one important section of the proposed line, which would be subject to Indian control only, and available for war purposes at all times. This is the Kandahar section, which may eventually be pushed on to Herat,—which, in fact, must be pushed on, if the Russians carry out their intention of extending their own new line to and beyond Samarcand, "in the direction of the Indian frontier"—as the *Turkestan Gazette*, or the Press Commissioner, has seen fit to express it.

A TERRIBLE scene took place in the Teatro del Circo at Madrid recently. During the performance a madman forced his way into the house, armed with a hatchet, and contrived to climb from the auditorium upon the stage, where, brandishing his weapon furiously, he announced himself to the terrified audience as "the Avenger of Mankind." Upon one of the attendants approaching him with the object of persuading him to withdraw from the stage, he smote the unfortunate man to the earth with one deadly blow, and he managed to keep the police off, when they attempted to arrest him, by whirling his hatchet round his head with such force and swiftness that none of the "agents of authority" dared to rush in upon him. Presently, however, a party of soldiers made its appearance in the theatre, under the command of an officer, who summoned the raging maniac to give up his weapon and surrender himself, but in vain; whereupon the detachment received orders to fire at him with blank cartridge, in the hope of frightening him into submission. All this while he was yelling at the top of his voice, flourishing his hatchet, and threatening to kill anybody who should approach him. Recognising the impossibility of overpowering him without risking the soldiers' lives, the officer in command gave the order to load with ball and fire upon him. A minute later the wretched man lay a corpse upon the stage, three bullets having passed through his head; and, this highly sensational dramatic episode having been thus brought to a close, the audience returned to their places, from which they had fled in terror when the madman made his first and last appearance upon the stage, and the evening's performances were resumed at the point at which they had been interrupted by "Mankind's Avenger."

COLONEL SYNGE, who was captured by brigands in the neighbourhood of Salonica, and who was released on payment to them of £12,000 Turkish, has sent Lord Salisbury a graphic account of his experiences in the brigand stronghold. It appears he was carefully guarded night and day. On one occasion a ruffian on guard was caught asleep on his post. Without the slightest hesitation his brains were blown out as he slept. As far as circumstances admitted of it the colonel had no complaint to make of his treatment. Occasionally, however, he suffered a lively apprehension that either the troops or a rival band would be sent in pursuit of his captor, in which case he was warned by Niko that he would spit him and roast him before a slow fire, or if time did not permit of this, burn him alive by saturating his clothes with petroleum. He was also threatened with being flayed alive. Had any pursuit been attempted there can be no doubt of some of these threats being put into execution. After the colonel's capture, when *en route* for the mountains, at the scene of the murder of the unfortunate boatmen, whose services were called into requisition, Colonel Synge begged very hard for the life of one of the unhappy men, but with no avail. Niko himself put a pistol to his head and blew his brains out. He stated that he was born a brigand and a brigand he would die. It is gratifying to hear that since the release of our countryman, the news that thirty-one of these reptiles have been killed has been confirmed.

THE *Bombay Guardian* hits a blot in M. Renan's plausible account of the early success of Christianity:—We come then to "the haughty and exclusive character of Paganism" as the explanation of the spread of Christianity in the first centuries. Now, if we refer to the representations of Christianity made by Tacitus, Suetonius and other distinguished Pagan writers, we shall find that it was not Paganism, but Christianity that appeared to have this haughty and exclusive character, insomuch that Christians were represented as being the enemies of all mankind. When the Gospel was first proclaimed to Greeks and Romans the feature that arrested their attention was not the consolation that it offered for the ills of this life, but the invitation to enter a path of such trouble and sorrow and danger as they had never known. Men were required to separate themselves from parents, children, brethren, wives, in fact to occupy a position of greater isolation and bereavement and opprobrium than any which they had ever dreamed of. They were required to disown the gods of their fathers, and the deities worshipped by the various nations bound together by the Roman rule. Now the religion of the Greeks and Romans was anything but exclusive; it welcomed all other religions that were content to occupy a place in their pantheon. Egyptian, Scandinavian, Bactrian, Assyrian, Persian, all kinds of divinities were tolerated; but a religion that began by asking its converts to ignore all the deities they had ever known and worship only the one living and true God, through Christ Christ, could only appear to them haughty and exclusive in a high degree. If M. Renan's theory were right, Christ would, in sending forth his apostles to preach to every creature, not have said unto them, ye shall be hated of all men, but 'ye will be welcomed wherever ye go by the sons and daughters of affliction, mourning for those consolations which the existing religions fail to give them.' Let M. Renan acquaint himself with the history of Missions in India, and note how stubbornly and determinately the people of this country have set themselves against the Gospel, though the religion (nominally) of the dominant race, associated with western culture. The religion of the Hindoos is haughty and exclusive beyond any religion that the world has ever seen, and if M. Renan's argument had been of any value we should have seen the result in a great eagerness to embrace the Gospel. We are really astonished that M. Renan could have entertained for a moment the idea that he was offering an adequate explanation of the spread of the Gospel in the Roman world by the representation which it made of the religion then prevalent and which had prevailed for a thousand years, and which was commended to all by the admirable works of art existing in every temple, and at every street corner. The enthusiasm that led the Ephesians to cry out for hours together "Great is Diana of the Ephesians" does not look like what M. Renan's theory would lead us to expect.

THE NATIVE PRESS ON THE BUDGET ERROR.

THE *Bombay Chronicle*.—A heavy and unaccountable deficit, in the Budget-Estimates of the current year is after all a stern reality, extremely damaging to the Government and annoying to the people of India. As now advised, rupees five crores and more will have to be found anyhow to enable the State accounts of the current year to be squared. And yet with regard to the accounts, which require such tremendous rectification, it was most solemnly declared that they had been made up "with great care" and "highly creditable accuracy" so as to preclude the possibility of any supposition even, that they erred "on the side of being too low,"—that a surplus at the year's end, after making provision for all possible items of expenditure, actual or contingent, and for "the convictions of a life-time" and "eternal principles," was as probable as any thing which could be conceived,—and that instead of "seeking to conceal the real cost of the Afghan War" there were included in the "Military accounts, all stores and material, the amount and value of which it' had "been possible to ascertain" while there were, "also under the orders from the Secretary of State actually charged, as war expenditure, the cost of the frontier railways, lines of telegraph, postal communications and other similar expenditure."

THE explanation given by the Government of India is a soberly written document, modest and humble. It has the look of frankness about it and the reader is taken in for a time. But the artifice is easily discovered and the reader is soon undeceived. The story told by Government is shortly this; that up to the date of the presentation of the budget they had not the least notion that their estimate of the war expenses for the current year would ever be exceeded—much less by such an enormous sum as four crores of rupees. Nay, on the contrary, Sir John Strachey assured the public in the budget statement that his estimates rather inclined to the safe side. But before the middle of March the Government became aware that the outflow from the treasuries on account of the war expenses was "unexpectedly large." They grew "uneasy" at the phenomenon, and being not satisfied "with the result of a summary investigation," "instituted a fresh enquiry into the cost of the war," and the outcome is that it is found "necessary to add at least 4,000,000l." to the estimate of the cost of the war in 1880-81.

THE *Indian Spectator*.—Of course, this collapse of the Indian Budget has furnished sceptics in India once with a fresh supply of powder and ammunition wherewith to blow up the flimsy structure on which Sir John and his master and an admiring press congratulated each other three short months ago. The *Saturday Review* exultingly panegyrized the Viceroy and his Finance Minister in the following terms: "The Viceroy and his *extremely able* Finance Minister may alike be congratulated on a page of Indian history in which not even Liberal partisanship will be able to find materials for censure." Alas! how swiftly have the avenging fates shown the irony of the hollow praise!

MADRAS.

MR. NORVILLE'S THEATRICAL COMPANY.—W. Norville's theatrical company are performing to crowded houses at Madras, and the Madras papers speak very highly of the performances.

IRISH RELIEF FUND.—The following letter from the Secretary to the Dublin Mansion House Committee, acknowledging receipt of the fifth remittance of £1,000 from the Treasurer of the Madras Committee, has been received—"I am directed by the Lord Mayor to acknowledge, with the warmest thanks of this Committee, your favour of 25th ultimo, covering the first of Exchange for £1,000 (one thousand pounds) sterling, being a further contribution from Madras to above fund. With reference to the magnificent donation of £1,000 (one thousand pounds) sterling from the family of the late Maharajah of Vizianagram, it was duly acknowledged by letter, official receipt being enclosed. By this post I forward pamphlet in which you will also see the amount referred to acknowledged."

MESSRS. GRIMAULT & Co.,—I am happy to inform you that my son, brought close to his grave through *consumptive disease*, has been completely cured by the use of your *Syrup of Hypophosphites of Lime*. He has regained flesh and his appetite is better than ever. EDWIN GREENWOOD, Capt. 1st Regt. Isle of Shelburne.

BENGAL.

THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION.—A public meeting of the inhabitants of Calcutta and its neighbourhood was held on Wednesday evening in the Town Hall, for the purpose of expressing the rejoicings of the Indian community, at the overthrow of the Conservative Ministry at the recent elections, in England, and to adopt a petition to Parliament for the repeal of such measures. The Town Hall was crowded with influential natives and others, amongst whom was a small sprinkling of the European element. Revd Dr. K. M. Bannerjia was elected to fill the chair. Babu Aranendro Chatterjia opened the proceedings by moving: "That the meeting desires its place on record to heartfelt satisfaction and thankfulness at the result of the recent General Election in England which has ended in the overthrow of a Ministry whose Indian policy has been associated with measures of a repressive and retrograde nature opposed to the traditions of British rule, and to the enlightened statesmanship which has marked the course of English administration in the East." The resolution having been carried, Mr. Wyman moved:—"That this meeting, bearing in mind the many declarations of the illustrious leaders of the Liberal party, now appeal to them for justice to India, and for the repeal of the repressive measures and the removal of the grievances that affect the people of this country, and in that view this meeting adopts a Memorial to Parliament." Babu Kalli Charan Bannerjia seconded the motion of the last speaker, and in the course of his speech detailed the four principal items which would be embodied in the petition, viz. 1. The repeal of the Arms Act. 2. That the cost of the Afghan war be equally proportioned between England and India. 3. That the maximum age for native candidates for the Civil Service be raised to 25 years. 4. That the competitive examination in which Natives compete, be held in India at the same time as that held in England, and in the most central and convenient spot. In conclusion, the speaker stated that India had "groaned" under the Conservative yoke, but the Liberals would not give her cause to weep, on the other hand, the land would resound with rejoicings. The 2nd resolution was carried amidst loud applause.

AFFAIRS IN ALBANIA.

THE *Pioneer* publishes an article upon the state of affairs in Albania, and based upon telegrams which have been published in the English papers. Our contemporary says:—The inability or reluctance of the Porte to carry out that portion of the Berlin treaty which gave Plava and Gussinje to Montenegro has for a long time caused a great deal of anxiety. The Porte had begun by assuring Prince Nicholas, of Montenegro, that the session should be made, and he accordingly postponed the military occupation of the districts, while Ghazi Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha was ordered to bring about a settlement. Towards the end of last year it became evident that the transfer would not be effected peacesably. There were many rumours of disturbances, and though these were mostly contradicted, there was undoubtedly some truth in them. On the 23rd of October last, the Albanians were said to have attacked the Montenegrins near Veliks, which is a few miles to the North of Plava. It was believed at this time that Servia and Montenegro had concluded a defensive and offensive alliance, in view of the hostile attitude of the Albanians, who were threatening both states alike. Servia, according to one story, was to advance 75,000 ducats, to be spent on the military armament of Montenegro. In the beginning of November, the continental papers reported a frightful massacre of Albanian Musulmans, in Gussinje and Plava. More than 300 Albanians, it was said, had been killed, and many women and children. The next news or rumour was that Montenegrin had sent an ultimatum to the chief Albanian inhabitants of Gussinje, demanding its immediate surrender. In reply the Albanians offered to evacuate the place on receiving a promise of indemnity to those who held real property in the town. An attempt was now made to hinder the course of affairs by diplomacy. The Council of Ministers at Constantinople began to discuss with the Montenegrin representative the practicability of substituting some other territory for Gussinje; the Porte being evidently animated by the hope that the demands of Montenegro might in some way be reduced in the process of negotiation. Montenegro, however, insisted on the cession of Gussinje; while Turkey was advised by Russia to offer instead a portion of the Lira district near Novi Bazar. While the negotiations were proceeding, the Porte ordered Mukhtar Pasha to occupy Gussinje with fifteen battalions. In the beginning of December, he was given to understand, that Mukhtar Pasha had been told to hand over Gussinje to the Montenegrins with as little delay as possible—an order which was not obeyed, and was, perhaps, not meant to be obeyed. Another fight between the Montenegrins and Albanians now took place. A small Montenegrin force stationed at Veliks was attacked by a large body of Albanians, and was only saved from annihilation by the timely arrival of reinforcements. The Albanians in the end were defeated with a loss of a thousand men killed. Mukhtar Pasha had not yet occupied Gussinje; he had been unable to get beyond Frisend which is now far from the line of rail. In the middle of December the Powers turned their attention to the subject. A solemn remonstrance was sent by the Austrian, English, French, Italian, German, and Russian representatives, to the Porte. Savas Pasha replied that Turkey had no intention of keeping Gussinje and he described the measures taken by Ahmad Mukhtar to isolate the district and to prevent the Albanians from effecting a junction with the inhabitants. The General had now advanced to Ipek, a place to the northwest of Frisend and within a few hours' march of Gussinje. But the opposition which was directed against the Albanian league was abandoned as ever, and the General's proclamation of the 28th December declaring that Gussinje and Plava belonged to Montenegro, was treated as a dead letter. In the beginning of January, the Vienna correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* reported that the cession had not yet been accomplished, and great anxiety was felt at the prospect of hostilities. On the 8th January there was an engagement. The Porte now issued a circular note throwing all the blame of the delay on Montenegro, and the result was that the whole question was once more re-opened. A new cession was proposed, and at last an agreement was come to about the territory which should be ceded instead of Gussinje. The Albanians, however, were still contumacious, and resisted any cession whatever. The latest telegrams show that the original difficulty, which might have been settled at first with a little energy, has now attained the dimensions of a general rising such as will tax all Mukhtar Pasha's energies and strain the resources of the Turkish Government to the utmost.

THE CLANDESTINE PRESS OF RUSSIA.

THE *Printer's Times* says:—All efforts made by a lynx-eyed police in the days of Louis XIV. to unearth the printing office of the *Nouvelles Ecclesiastiques* proved unavailing. The paper was printed, as a French author has expressed it, "everywhere, sometimes here, sometimes there; to-day in a town, to-morrow in some village, in a cellar or a garret—even in the heart of a forest." Almost the same thing is now taking place in Russia, where a proclamation recently issued by the Revolutionary Executive Committee is dated as emanating from the Flying Press of the revolutionary paper, the *Will of the People*. The way in which these flying slips, about six inches by three, are now printed is thus described by a St. Petersburg correspondent:—The members of the committee still at large carry the type and other material with them in their pockets. When anything is to be printed they meet in secret and having decided what their proclamation or address is to be, they set up the type in a small handpress and stamp off a few copies as quickly as possible. They then redistribute the type and material among themselves, and separate. The slips circulated show how hastily they are printed, and how very small the press must be. But if this press eludes the vigilance of the authorities, the latter avenge themselves by exercising their autocratic powers upon foreign newspapers transmitted by post. Nearly all the news respecting Russia in foreign newspapers coming to Odessa is now blotted out by the censor. A little while ago a Vienna journal furnished its readers with a facsimile of the Czar's signature, and even that received the same treatment; while in the case of another Continental journal everything was obliterated except the feuilleton. When will Russian statesmen begin to recognise that the liberty of the Press is the true measure of all other liberty, and that, as some one has observed, to stifle the nascent thought is a moral infanticide, a treason against human nature?

A HORRIBLE MURDER IN PARIS.

ONE of the most atrocious crimes of modern days was committed in the Rue de Grenelle last week. A monster, named Menesclou, only twenty years of age enticed into his room a little girl of four, whose parents live in the same house, by offering her a branch of lilacs, and, after outraging the unfortunate child, murdered her and cut the body into no less than thirty-seven pieces. The parents of the little girl, named Dea, were out at the time the crime was accomplished, and on returning home were dismayed at not finding their daughter. Their suspicions fell on the murderer, as his bad character and idle, restless temperament were well known; however, as he stoutly denied any knowledge of the child's whereabouts, they had to give up the search until the morning. A smell of burning flesh then attacted the attention of the neighbours, and on the police authorities being sent for, they summoned Menesclou to open his door, which he did after some hesitation, and admitted the officers. A hasty search soon ended in the discovery of part of Louise Dea's body in the stove, and other pieces were found scattered about the room. The murderer had in the two arms of his victim in his pockets. Menesclou, after vain attempt to escape, was seized and conducted to goal, the efforts of a large body of police being necessary to shield the prisoner from the hands of an infuriated mob, who had heard of his abominable act, and were eager to tear him to pieces. The criminal has made a confession, and states that after committing the murder he hid the body in the mattress of his bed until the next day, and actually slept through the night on the corpse of his victim. When his parents, who slept in the same room, had gone to their work he began to dissect the body with a razor and a penknife, hoping to succeed in burning the pieces during the day. The arrival of the police, however, interrupted his plans. Menesclou has been a ne'er-do-well all his life, and frequently guilty of acts of violence towards his parents. On one occasion his mother had to go to the hospital to be treated for madness brought on by the blows of her son. His father sent him to sea, but the discipline on board ship had not the effect of improving his character. The prefect of Police has sent 300f. to the distracted parents of the unfortunate girl, who are very poor, and a subscription is being got up in their aid. The parts of the body have been collected and placed in the Morgue to be photographed.—*Daily Telegraph*, April 21.

I HAVE published several well-confirmed cases of *Diabetes glycosuria*, one of which, with the complete destruction of one of the lungs, cured by the use of Dusart's wine and syrup, together with raw meat as food. DR. DELENNE, of the Paris Faculty.

OUIDA'S NEW NOVEL.

HERE is an extract from Ouida's new novel of "Moths," which the literary critic of the *Standard*, very properly denounces as "a series of impudent libels." "Shifting as the sands, shallow as the ratspools, drifting in all danger to a lie, inc

by the total defeat of one of the parties but by a broad reconciliation. The struggle became deadly one when those great reformers, animated by the old spirit, Diocletian and Maximian, believed themselves able to re-endow the Empire with a new life by keeping to the narrow circle of Roman ideas. The Church triumphed by means of her martyrs; Roman pride stooped; Constantine saw the hidden might of the Church; the populations of Asia Minor, Syria, Thrace, Macedonia—in a word, of the eastern part of the Empire, were already, more than half Christian. He made the whole Empire Christian. From the Occidental point of view this might astonish us, for in the West the Christians were but a weak minority. But in the East Constantine's policy was not only natura but imperative. One remarkable thing was Rome's temporary eclipse in consequence of the removal of the seat of the Empire to Constantinople, and still more remarkable was the manner in which, under the politic inspirations of such Popes as Sylvester, Damasus, and Gregory the Great, she struggled through her dark centuries and emerged stronger than ever when Charlemagne restored the Western Empire. M. Renan wound up with an eloquent plea for perfect toleration, even of intolerance itself, unbounded freedom of thought being the best guarantee for the dispersion of darkness, the attainment of truth, and the progress of mankind.

After alluding to future Hibbert lecturers who might treat other periods of the history of Christianity, he said:—That which I have described before you is one full of grandeur. One is impartial towards the dead only. Seeing that Catholicism has acted as a hostile power, threatening freedom and the human mind, it was right to combat her. But when history becomes polemical one does not narrate well. Our age is the age of history; for it is the age of doubt as to dogma. It is the age in which, without discussing systems, an enlightened spirit says to itself: "If, ever since men began so reason, so many thousands of creeds have pretended to present the whole truth, and if this pretence has always been found a vain one, is it likely I shall be more fortunate than so many others, and the truth has awaited my coming to make her definitive revelation?" There is no definitive revelation. There is a touching struggle of this poor disinherited being, man, to make his lot bearable. But what that calls for is not disdain, it is kindliness. Whosoever believes he has aught to teach us about our lot and our end ought to be welcomed. Call to mind the judicious and discreet judgment of that Northumbrian chief in the assembly which was debating whether it should embrace the doctrine of the Roman missionaries, "Perhaps," quoth he-calleat, O King, a thing which sometimes happens in the wintry days, when thou art seated at table with thy captains and thy warriors, while a good fire is burning and the hall is pleasant and warm, but it rains, snows, and there is a high wind outside. There comes a little bird which flies across the hall with fluttering wings, coming in by one window and going out by another. The moment of its crossing is for it full of sweetness, it no longer feels either rain or storm, but that moment flies, the bird passes in the twinkling of an eye, and from winter it goes back to winter again. Such," Coifi went on, "seems to me to be men's life upon this earth, and its momentary flight as compared with the length of time which precedes and that which follows it. This time is dark and irksome for us; it torments us by the impossibility of knowing what it is. If, then, the new teaching can shed but the least light upon it for us it behoves us to follow it." (Beda, Hist. Eccles. II., 12). Alas! The missionaries from Rome brought us but a *minimum* of the certainty with which the old Northumbrian chief decided he would be content. Life seems to us to be ever a short passage between two long nights. Happy he who can sleep amid the empty noise of the threats which aforetime troubled the human conscience; noise which now no longer to be aught but as the rocking of its cradle. One thing only is certain: it is that the fatherly smile at certain hours shines across nature, assures us that there is an eye looking at us and a heart which follows us. Let us keep aloof from every absolute formula which might one day become a hindrance to the free expansion of our minds. There is no religious communion which does not still possess the gifts of life and grace, but it is on condition of sympathetic adhesion following upon humiliating docility. The comparison of the regiment, invented by Clement of Rome, and often repeated, ought to be utterly abandoned. You have wished me to recall your thoughts to the grandeurs of Catholicism, at its best epoch. I thank you for so doing. Bonds of childhood, the strongest of all bonds, attach me to Catholicism, and I am often tempted to say of it what Job said, at least in our Latin version "Etiam si occideris me, in ipso sperabo." This family is too numerous not to have still a great future before it. The strange excesses of the last half century, the unheard of Pontificate of Pius IX—the most astounding in history—cannot end in dulness and common-place. There will be thunderstorms yonder, explosions like all which accompany God's great days of judgment. And to remain possible still, bearable by those who have loved her, would she have much to do, this old Mother who would not know how to die so soon? Perhaps she will find out, to slacken the strides of her conqueror—Modern Reason—arts of sorcery, words like those Balder murmured on the funeral pile. The Catholic Church is a woman, let us mistrust the charm words of her agony. Let us imagine her some day posing and saying to us, "My children, everything here below is but a symbol and a dream. Nothing is clear in this world save a little ray of blue light which flashes across the dark hall and looks as if it were the reflex of a Benevolent Will. Come into my bosom, where you will find how to forget. For him who wants fetiches, I have fetiches; for him who wants his hands full of work, I offer works; for him who wants drunkenness of heart, I have milk in my breast which intoxicates. For him who wants love, hatred too, I have more than enough of both; to him who likes irony, I pour it forth from a brimming fountaing. Come, all of you; the time of dogmatic dejection is over; I shall have music and incense for your funerals, flowers for your marriages, the joyous welcome of my bells for your new-born babes." Well, were she to talk so, our embarrassment would be extreme; but perhaps she will not say it. . . . Your great and glorious England, ladies and gentlemen, has resolved the practical part of the question. In proportion to the theoretical impossibility of solving the religious problem is the ease with which the State and individuals can mark out the lines of conduct to follow in matters of the kind. Everything is summed up in a single word—Liberty. What more simple? Relief cannot be had to order; we believe what we believe to be true; it is at no man's pleasure to hold as true what he has been led, right or wrong, to find false. To refuse freedom of thought is a kind of contradiction in terms. But from freedom of thought to the freedom of saying out what one thinks there is but a step. For the right of all is the same; I have no right to forbid anybody to say what he thinks; but nobody has the right to forbid me to speak as I think. See here is a theory which will seem a very poor one in the eyes of the transcendent doctors who fancy themselves in possession of absolute truth. We have them at a great advantage, ladies and gentlemen. To be logical they are obliged to be persecutors; as for us, we have leave to be tolerant, tolerant towards all, even towards those who, if they had the power, would be anything but tolerant towards us. Yes, let us not flinch from this paradox—Liberty is the deadliest weapon against the foes of liberty. Some tell us in all frankness, "We accept liberty from you because you owe it us according ot your own principles, but you shall get nothing of the kind at our hands, for we do not owe it you." Verywell; let us give them liberty all the same, and let us not imagine we shall be worsted in the bargain. No; liberty is the grand solvent of all fanaticisms. By claiming liberty for my foe, for him who would stamp me out if he could, I make him really the most fatal of all presents. I oblige him to swallow a strong drink which will turn his brain, while I keep mine steady. Science can stand the manly training of liberty; fanaticism, superstition, cannot stand it. We do more harm to dogmatism by treating it wi h implacable sweetness than by persecuting it. By this sweetness we teach the very truth which cuts up all dogmatism by the roots—namely, that every metaphysical controversy is barren, and that in questions of this kind the truth for each man is what he thinks he gets a glimpse of. The great thing is not to silence dangerous teaching, gag such and such a discordant voice; the great thing wanted is to put men's minds into such good temper that the masses may see the emptiness of these angry squabbles. When this temper becomes the atmosphere of society the fanatic will find he can hardly breathe in it any longer. He finds himself beaten by the general softness. If, instead of leading Polyeuctus to punishment, the magistrate, with a smile and a shake of the hand, had sent him home, Polyeuctus would not have been caught offending again; perhaps in his old age he would even have laughed at his escapade and would have become a sensible man.

A short address of thanks to the lecturer was afterwards delivered by Dr. James Martineau.

PATENT ROOFING TILES.

IN RED, DARK, or WHITE COLOUR, also in GLASS. About the same weight as Slates on the Roof and about 14 degrees cooler. Easily and securely fixed. Stow loose. Light for freight. These Tiles are used in Bombay upon the New Secretariat, Public Works Office, Post Office, University Senate Hall, Native General Hospital, Mr. Cutler's Mody Bay Ice Factory, &c., &c.

For particulars address to THE BROOMHALL TILE and BRICK COMPANY, LIMITED, Cox's Wharf, Blackfriars Bridge, London, S. E.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1st CLASS TEAK SQUARES AND SCANTLINGS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 17th Instant, at 4 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Kassara Bunder to close consignment ex s s "Chupra."

223 Superior 1st class Moulmein Teak Squares.

At the Masagon Dacrokhana on account and at the risk of Abdool Rahman Dada—

1750 pieces teak scantlings 4 by 1.
904 do. do. do. 2 by 1.
226 do. do. do. 4 by 2.

At Teak Bunder by order of Mr. Meerzamull Shewbux on account and at the risk of Abdoolla Jeewa—

35 tons teak scantlings in small lots to suit purchasers.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS, DAY, MONDAY:—the 17th instant. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

10 bales grey shirtings.
5 ,, do. do.
2 ,, Bishop's Lawn.
2 ,, Persia paints.
1 case union cloth of assorted colours.
20 pairs chrystal cut and green glass table candlestick with shades.
1 case China bamboo fans.
A small parcel of millinery, Meerschaum pipes, and cigarholders.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Hajee Valley Haji Khamisee.

H. V. H. K.—5,877, 1 case Fancy goods—6,477, 1 ,, needles. } Ex. Venetia.
H. V. K. —1,000 1 case Sundries. 5,930, 1 ,, Purses. 5,931, 1 ,, Fancy goods. 5,932, 1 ,, Padlocks. } Ex. Lord Eslington.
H. V. H. K.—5,708, 1 ,, Bobbins.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the first purchaser Esmaji Allybhoy, 19 casks Stockholm and Coal Tar, Ex s s. Kei Kiug.

On account of the underwriters, ex s. s. Mongolia.
N. J. M.—101,102—2 cases webbing, sea water damaged.

AT 2 P. M.

1 circular glass fronted roomy brougham for a single horse or a pair.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 17th inst., sale commencing at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction in Marine Street, Fort, near their rooms, valuable and handsome household furniture, plated glass and porcelainware, comprising rich cut glassware, dinner dessert and breakfast service, best plated cruet and egg frames, curry dishes, ice pitcher, tea pots, spoons and forks, table and chamber candlesticks, and blackwood and teakwood, French polished furniture, comprising drawing room, dining, pier, side, writing, washhand and dressing tables, drawing room, easy folding arm and without arm chairs, sideboard, conversation and sofa couches, tete-a-tete, almyrs, dressing and cheval glasses, Madras pattern bedsteads, camp cots, chest of drawers, wardrobes, towel horses, table and hanging kerosine oil lamps, spare oblong and round marble slabs, iron safes, sewing machines, a rosewood cottage pianoforte &c, clocks and timepieces, table ornaments, Brussels and Dutch carpet, bath and dispensa room furniture, cooking pots, &c.

Property on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT POYDHONEE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Bai Luxmeebai, widow of the late Venayekrow Juggunaikjee Sunkersett, Esq., and administratrix with the will annexed of the late Juggonath Sunkersett, Esq., the undermentioned valuable property.

All the messuage, property, hereditaments, and tenements situate at Poydhonee, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of the Fort, containing by admeasurement 213 square yards more or less, and numbered in the books of the Collector No. and which said property is bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the Coppersmith Road, on or towards the north by the property of Bai Jalba, the wife of Sorabjee Rustomjee Scottish-man, on or towards the west by the Parell Road, and on or towards the south partly by the property of Hormusjee Dadabhoy, and partly by the property of Bai Baeoobai, wife of Sorabjee Hormusjee Cooper, and which premises are assessed under No. 105 and are now in the occupation of Luxmeebai, widow of Venayekrow Juggunath Sunkersett and her tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE COWASJEE PATELL TANK ROAD, NEAR KHETWADY.

Notice is hereby given, that under instructions from the Mortgagee, Mr. Chunda Ramjee, and on account and at the risk of the Administrators, with the will annexed of Cursetjee Cowasjee Ashburner, deceased, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of May, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the hereditaments and premises hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuages or dwelling houses and other buildings standing thereon, situate on the west side of Cowasjee Patell's Tank Road, at Khetwady, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Fort, registe ed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 30, and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Taxes under No. 642, containing by admeasurement (9,375) nine thousand, three hundred, and seventy-five square yards or thereabouts, surrounded on all by a pucca built wall, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north by the Khetwady New Road, on or towards the east by the said Cowasjee Patell's Tank Road, on or towards the south by the Parsee Street, and on or towards the west by the compound of Cowasjee Manockjee's Ashary, all which premises were late in the tenure or occupation of Cursetjee Cowasjee Ashburner, the said deceased, and are now in the occupation of Bomanjee Cursetjee Ashburner, Hormjeebhoy Cursetjee Ashburner, Dadabhoy Cursetjee Ashburner, Cowasjee Cursetjee Ashburner, Ardeshir Cursetjee Ashburner, and Rustomjee Cursetjee Ashburner.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. NAND & HORMASJEE, Solicitors, High Court, at their Office No. 29, Medows Street, Fort—Dated this 17th day of April 1880.

On MONDAY next, the 24th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Mahim Causeway Castle, Mahim Hill, the very valuable and handsome richly carved, and French polished blackwood and teakwood and English made household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany grand square pianoforte John Broadwood and Sons, a first-class full-sized mahogany slate billiard table, complete by Bennet, first-rate chromo-lith-graphs and engravings, rich table ornaments, hand-some flower-vases, superior English brass bedsteads, a stylish English built circular glass fronted Victoria Landau, a powerful grey Arab horse, cart of double and single harness, a mich buffaloe, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of Mackintosh Balfour, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MAHIM ON THE SEA SIDE.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of ground or oart called or known by the name of Hojani Verav, together with the two messuages or bungalows and out-houses and 250 to 300 palm trees, standing thereon, situate at Mahim on the west side of the public road leading to Worlee, containing by admeasurement 293 feet or thereabouts in length, on the north side thereof, 295 feet or thereabouts in length, on the south side thereof, 249 feet or there bouts in breadth, on the east side thereof and 212 feet or thereabouts in breadth, on the west side thereof equivalent to 7,401 square yards or thereabouts, and is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue for Pa ssion and Tax under No. 9 and by the Collector of Assessment under o. 445, and bounded on the east by the public road leading from Mahim to Worlee, on the west by the drain called Vesra, on the north by the oart formerly belonging to Sonoo Bhai Luxmanjee Gumaajee and now belonging to Mr. Hormusjee Framjee Warden, and on the south by the oart of Mr. Amsdee Vieg a

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 17th May, 1880.

NOTICES.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

Desire to make it known that a "STAR" or "CROSS" is their Trade Mark, and that all Nails made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their works is also placed a card bearing their Name and Address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

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he quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

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Sold by all Stationers.

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MESSRS. GRIMAULT & CO. beg to inform the Public that they have made arrangements in order to secure a regular supply of their celebrated remedies all prepared according to the formulas of the Official Codex. These medicines are prescribed by duly qualified medical practitioners in all parts of the civilized world.

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Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime.

The Diseases of the Chest, the Consumption reputed incurable to this day will find an almost certain remedy in GRIMAULT & Co.'s Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime; Asthma, Bronchitis, the different types of Cough, never resist to its salutary influence.

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Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S Matico Injection as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Diseases. The Matico Capsules, specially convenient to the persons who prefer an internal medication have not, like Copaiba, the inconvenience of giving Nausea.

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Syrup of Lacto Phosphate of Lime.

Tonic, Reconstituent and Digestive of prime order, particularly suitable to Feeble subjects, Convalescents, old people, and Rickety Children, who find in them the Calcareous Elements entering into the Constitution of the Bones, well adapted to Ladies in the Family Way and Wet Nurses (whose milk it enriches).

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Asthma, Nervous Coughs, Chronic, Laryngitis, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, Facial Neuralgia, and Insomnia are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes.

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A single powder of this vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantaneously the most violent Sick Headache. It is the most valuable remedy against Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and all disorders proceeding from derangement of Stomach or Bowels.

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LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
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IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKY, CROWN BRAND.
Price, Credit Rs. 17-0, Cash Rs. 16-10.
CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
BOMBAY.
14th April 1880.

McEWAN'S BEER

CAN always be had at the undernoted address; it is of excellent quality, and is highly recommended:—

Quarts	Rs. 4 12	per doz. in Casks of 4 doz.
Pints	,, 3 0	,, 7 doz.
Hogsheads...	60 0	per hhd. ,,

Apply to
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Sole Agents,
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THE undersigned have received a small parcel of AROMATIC GINGER ALE manufactured by Corry & Co., Belfast, in Sodawater Bottles, casks of 8 doz., at Rs. 30 per Cask, Cash.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.
14th April, 1880.

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SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY FOR
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BASS'S PALE ALE.

GUINNESS'S STOUT.

Neither the Brewers nor the Bottlers have spared any trouble or cost to make these renowned Beers the finest in the World.
Both capital and skill are allied to make them standards of excellence.

	NET CASH.	CREDIT.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
In casks of 3 dos. qts. ..per doz.	6 0	6 4
In casks of 6 doz. pts. ..per doz.	4 4	4 8

Duties included.

"BULL DOG" MARK—CAUTION.

Read Brothers of London, the sole originators and duly registered joint-owners of this Bottling mark, by purchase, or otherwise, will be obliged if our attention is called to any bottle bearing the "BULL DOG" ale or stout to see that their name is on the labels, otherwise it is NOT bottled by them as it always has been.

ORDERS FOR this Presidency must be addressed only to the undersigned.

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CHAMPAGNE.

	Per Dos. Quarts.	Per 2 Dos. Pints.
Eugene Clicquot's Carte Blanche .....Rs. 36	0	Rs. 33 0
Heidsick and Co.'s Dry Monopole	,, 46	,, 43 8

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FROM G. M. PASSUMANN SOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer .....Rs. 16	8	Rs. 16 8
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Boulestine & Co's.....Rs. 19	0		
Muller Frere's Brandy ,, 19	0	per	doz. qts.
F. Dessandier & Co., Do. ,, 24	0		...
Do. ,, ,, 28	8		...
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Chateau de Frands .....Rs. 13	0	Rs. 12 0
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IND (COOPE) & Co.'s PALE ALE.....Rs. 4	12	Rs. 5 0
Swiss Bitter from Alpine Plants ,, 28	8	,, 31 8
John Walker and Son's Old Highland Whisky ..... ,, 24	0	...

Outstation Orders hould be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Bombay, 9th February 1880. Rampart Row, Fort.

NOTICES.

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THE COMPANY supplies all kinds of SAWN SCANTLINGS and CARPENTRY work in TEAK, PINE, and JUNGLE WOOD, and executes orders for Scantlings for BUILDINGS, BRIDGES, RAILWAY and other WAGONS.
DOORS and WINDOWS of any design made to order, either by hand or machinery.
The sawing being all done by MACHINERY, is accurate to dimensions, and a great saving is thus effected in Carpentry.
The Company has at all times on hand a large stock of first-class TEAK, PINE and JUNGLE WOOD LOGS, SCANTLINGS, and BOARDS, BABOOLWOOD for Carts and well-seasoned BLACKWOOD in log for furniture.
RAILWAY KEYS and BRAKE BLOCKS made to any pattern by machinery.
Estimates given for all kinds of wood work. Apply to the manager at the Works, Tank Bunder, or to

W. M. MACAULAY & Co.,
Bombay, 6th November 1879. Secretaries and Treasurers.

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JEYES' PERFECT PURIFIER.—The most successful, effective, and economical of all Disinfectants for House, Farm, Factory, Ship or Drainage Sanitation.

Price 1 gal. drums	each	Rs 3-8
8 oz. bottles.....	per doz.	,, 4-0
4 oz. ,, ...	,,	,, 2-8
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CALISAYINE.—The new Tonic Bitters, unrivalled for pleasant flavor, and invigorating effect.

Price per case [24 bots.]		Rs. 28-0
Dozen		,, 15-0
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Each bottle is accompanied by a valuable little book of directions for mixing "dainty drinks," etc.

SAMPLES of both the above articles FREE on application.

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PRICE—ONE RUPEE.
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THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING for Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL is the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price, per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4; and for single Copy, One Anna.

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GIVES IMMEDIATE RELIEF and Speedy Cure in Nervousness, Indigestion, Flatulence, Palpitation, Lowness of Spirit, &c.
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